The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

DANGER IN SENDING TROOPS FROM MANILA TO CHINA.

A Strong Army Necessary in the Philippines to Keep Down the Revolt.—Popularity of Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Imperialism has received a blow from an unexpected quarter. When the administration began to order troops sent from the Philippines to China, Gen. MacArthur promptly filed a protest, saying that if the troops were taken away from the Philippines, the Filipino revolt would at once be renewed. Secretary Root telegraphed for Gen. Otis to come to Washington at once. He came and declared that MacArthur was right, and after a two days' conference, Secretary Root announced that no more troops would be sent from the Philippines to China. The plain meaning of this is that it is necessary to keep the big army we now have in the Philippines permanently there in order to maintain our authority over the Filipinos. That is a little more than the most rabid imperialist bargained for, and is certainly more than the people of this country will stand for. What possible benefit can we derive from the Philippines that will compensate us for the expense in money and American lives that will be necessary to keep an army of 50,000 soldiers over there. It seems the world is about to witness the revival of the era of that mercenary invading army, which was familiar to Europe a few centuries ago. The other great civilized governments, including our own, have hired an army of Japan, to go to China and fight the Chinese, and after the Chinese are licked into humbleness, they are to be made to pay back the money it cost to lick them, with usurious interest. It is not considered honorable for an individual to hire professional thugs to obtain vicarious revenge upon his personal enemies. What then makes snch a thing honorable on the part of a nation.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson is the only man ever nominated for Vice President who had previously demonstrated his fitness for the office by serving one term therein, and it can be truthfully said that no vice president was ever more popular than he was. True, Mr. Stevenson didn't have much influence with the President under whom he served, but nobody else had either. Mr. Cleveland was not a President to recognize influence, and he seemed to make a specialty of getting at outs with leaders of the Democratic party. But during those four years, Mr. Stevenson had and desrved the confidence of the Democrats in Congress, and lost no opportunity to push party interests that he could with propriety have taken advantage of. Adlai Stevenson is a whole-souled good fellow, a good Democrat, and in every respect a worthy running mate to Col. Bryan, and Bryan and Stevenson is a ticket to win with.

If the Civil Service Commission had sand enough it could make a whole lot of trouble for the administration on account of numerous and glaring violations of the Civil Service law in the interests of Republican political workers. A case in point is that of H. K. Chenowith, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. While he was internal revenue collector in Arizona, he opened sealed envelopes containing questions for a Civil Service Examination, in advance of the examination in order that his wife, his brother-in-law and his cousin, were to take the examination, might post themselves and pass, which they subseqently did. The case was so clear, that Chenowith was removed from the position of internal revenue collector, and a prosecution instituted against him by the Department of Justice. Although that prosecution is supposed to be still pending,—pigeon-holed in reality,—Chenowith was put back on the government pay rolls as a special agent of the Treasury Department, and he is still there, and the Civil Service Commission is afraid to do more than mildly protest and ask what is to be done about the prosecution of Chenowith for violating the law.

If getting the other fellows half scared to death, be good politics, then the Kansas City Convention must be credited with much good politics, for the Republicans are a badly frightened lot. They figured on a big Democratic fuss at Kansas City, but found that instead of a row, the regular Democrats, those who called themselves gold Democrats in 1896, the silver Republicans and the Populists are all enthusiastically supporting Bryan and Stevenson, and the Kansas City platform. These elements working harmoniously together are believed, even by Republicans, to be strong enough to carry the country.

Died at Bellefonte.

Mary E., the wife of Matthew Dooley, died at her home at Bellefonte on July 4th, after a long illness from a complication of diseases, at the age of over 47 years. Deceased was a daughter of Nicholas Bauer, of Bellefonte.

LOCAL CENTENNIALS.

When Our Boroughs and Townships Were Erected.

The readers of the Reporter will find the following worthy a place in their scrap books, having compiled it for that esspecial use :

Bellefonte, incorporated 1806, (laid out in 1795) ; pop. in 1890, 4070.

Centre Hall boro was incorporated Sept. 12, 1885, population about 441.

Howard boro, founded by Wm. Tipton, in 1800 ; incorporated May 3, 1864 ; pop. in 1890, 554.

Milesburg was the site of an Indian village, the home of the Indian Chief, Bald Eagle. Incorporated March 3, 1843 ; population in 1890, 714.

Andrew Boggs first settler, 1769.

Millheim laid out in 1798, by Philip Gunkle ; incorporated Jan. 1879 ; pop. in 1890, 700,

Philipsburg, laid out by Henry and James Philips in 1795 ; incorporated Nov. 29, 1864 ; pop. in 1890, 3,245.

Unionville boro, laid out in 1843 by Zephaniah Underwood ; incorporated Dec. 3, 1879 ; pop. in 1890, 348.

Benner twp., named in honor of General Philip Benner, was erected in April 1863 ; pop. in 1890, 1222.

Boggs twp., came from a division of Spring in Aug. 1814. Named after Andrew Boggs, the first settler ; pop. in 1890, 2642.

Burnside twp., taken from Snowshoe in Nov. 1856 ; named after Thomas Burnside, distinguished jurist ; pop. in 1890, 530.

College twp., taken from Harris and Benner, Aug. 1875 ; pop. in 1890, 1666.

Curtin twp., taken from Howard, Nov. 1857 ; pop. in 1890, 546.

The Lucas's were among the first settlers.

Ferguson twp., named in honor of Thomas Ferguson, pioneer settler ; erected in Jan. 1801, out of Patton ; pop. in 1890, 1748.

Gregg twp., erected Nov. 1826, out of parts of Potter, Miles and Haines ; named in honor of Hon. Andrew Gregg, congressman and U. S. senator ; pop. in 1890, 1688.

Early settlers : Geo. Woods 1774, and Geo. McCormick, in 1773.

Haines twp., when erected in Feb. 1790, was in Northumberland county ; named after Reuben Haines, owner of the land in the township ; pop. in 1890 1490.

Early settlers : Adam Harper, Jacob and Adam Stover ; John Motz was the first settler at Woodward, 1786.

Halfmoon twp., erected Jan. 1802 ; pop. in 1890, 748.

Early settlers : Abr. Elder 1784, others the Ways and Moores.

Harris twp., taken from Ferguson, Potter and Spring, April 1835 ; named after James Harris ; pop. in 1890, 869.

Early settlers : Jacks, Watson, Irvin, et al.

Howard twp., erected Jan. 1810, taken from what was then called Centre twp. ; named in honor of the philanthropist, John Howard ; pop. in 1890, 940.

Early settlers : Delong, Askey and Packers.

Huston twp., erected August 1838 ; taken from Patton, and named in honor of President Judge Charles Huston ; pop. in 1890, 766.

Earliest settler : Thos. Parsons in 1784, followed by Kilgour and Williams.

Liberty twp., erected Aug. 1845, out of part of Walker ; pop. in 1890, 1244.

Early settlers : Marsden, Bechdel, Kunes, Gardners, et al, back in 1769.

Marion twp., erected Aug. 1840 ; pop. in 1890, 611.

Early settlers : Thos. Wilson, 1785 ; followed by McCalmonts, McEwens, Lamb, et al.

Miles twp., named after Col. Samuel Miles ; organized in 1797, then belonging to Northumberland county ; pop. in 1890, 1438.

Early settlers : Pickle, Walter,

Patton twp., named after Col. John Patton, an officer in the Revolutionary army ; erected in 1794, was then a part of Mifflin county ; pop. in 1890, 1045.

Early settlers : Grays and Hartsocks in 1788.

Penn twp., erected in 1844 ; taken principally from Haines and part of Gregg ; pop. in 1890, 978.

Early settlers : Hoy, Hall, Livingstone, later the Millers, Daniel Kreamer, and others.

Potter was one of the original townships of the county when a part of Northumberland, and was named in honor of General James Potter, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and also one of the earliest settlers ; erected in 1774 ; pop. in 1890, 1764.

Early settlers : John Wilcott 1772, McKim 1777, King 1778, later Kerr, Henney, et al.

Rush twp., the largest in territory, erected April 1814, taken from Halfmoon, and named after Benj. Rush ; pop. in 1890, 1829.

Snowshoe twp., was part of Boggs, and erected Jan. 1840 ; named thus from the fact that at an Indian camp were found snowshoes left there by the Indians ; pop. in 1890, 2397.

First settler was John Bechtel, of Nittany valley, in 1818.

Spring twp., originally called Upper Bald Eagle, was changed to Spring in 1801, on account of the many springs in its territory ; pop. in 1890, 3190.

Early settlers : John Dunlop about 1794 ; later Waddle, Benner, Williams and Drimmey.

Taylor twp., organized Jan. 1847, out of Halfmoon ; pop. in 1890, 577.

Early settlers : Birge and the Vaughans, about 1792 Named after General Taylor.

Union twp., erected Nov. 1850, out of Boggs ; pop. in 1890, 820.

Early settlers : Irvin, Peters, Blair.

Walker twp., erected Jan. 1810, and named after the then President Judge Jonathan Walker ; pop. in 1890, 1333.

Early settlers : McEwens, McKee, Harbeson, McKean, et al.

Worth twp., erected July 1848, from part of Taylor, and named after General Worth of Mexican war fame ; pop. in 1890, 840.

Early settlers : Records, Ardry and Kelly.

Farmers Swindled Again.

Farmers at Muncy have been victimized by a party of men representing themselves to be of the "Ball Bearing Churn Company," selling a churn that would make butter inside of two minutes. The men gave demonstrations and sold their churns at $7 each and also disposed of territorial rights at a price as high as $200.

The farmers tried to make butter with the churns and found that they could not do so under an hour's time. They have come to the conclusion that the men who victimized them used chemicals to make the butter gather. They now find that the paper they gave the men has been negotiated, and the sharpers cleared up about $2500 in that section. A citizen of that section writes the following: "These scamps intimated they intended visiting Centre county, and knowing how faithfully the Reporter has labored to caution farmers against swindlers, think it would be advisable to have their shot guns ready." Yes, drive them out, the farmers of our county have been heavy sufferers by patent right swindles, hay-fork and bohemian oats notes swindles, in the past.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Bryan opened the ball at his home in Lincoln, on Tuesday, at two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon conducted by the silver Republicans and Populists of Nebraska, and the other in the evening by the Democrats. Mr. Bryan said the party enters this campaign under much more auspicious conditions than existed four years ago. The platform adopted is the greatest of all, in addition to that of 1896, it outlines the party's position on new issues without evasion.

Four-year-old Jennie Burke, strayed from home near Liverpool, and entered a boat at the shore of the river in which the mother and child oft sat for passtime. The boat got loose and drifted down the river. After an all-night fruitless search the mother thought of the boat and not finding it in its place search was made down the stream and 20 miles south of her home, the child was found well and unscathed.

McKinley, joining the European powers, ordered several war vessels and 11,000 soldiers to China to assist the Powers in dividing up China, in violation of our sacred Monroe doctrine and in the face of the warning in Washington's Farewell Address to "beware of entangling alliances with foreign nations."

Foster's Weather Forecast.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 2 to 6 and 5 to 9, with cool wave 3 to 7 and 7 to 11.

Third storm wave of July will reach Pacific coast about 9, cross west of Rockies by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, Eastern States 14.

Hot wave will cross west of Rockies about 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

Fourth storm wave of July will reach Pacific coast about 15, cross the west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

About date of this bulletin a great hot wave will be afflicting the continent, particularly the northern states, accompanied by drouth in large portions of northern great central valleys.

Married.

At the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, June 17, 1900, by Rev. Geo. W. Kershner, Noah A. Brungart and Blanche F. Grove.

At the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, June 25, 1900, by Rev. Geo. W. Kershner, Arthur M. Grove and Eveline B. Haugh.

At the home of the bride's parents, Spring Mills, Pa., on July 8, 1900, Geo. C. Rachau, Jr., and Annie M. Wolf, by Geo. W. Kershner.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Arrangements for the County Centennial.—Work Being Rushed.—Money Voted for the Military Pageant.

The different committees for the Centennial work, have made excellent progress, all tending to a grand success July 25 and 26.

Captain Hugh S. Taylor will have a splended military parade, one of the finest yet had in the state, with several thousand troops.

Will Conly, with his decoration committee, will lend elegance and beauty to the streets of Bellefonte.

Mrs. Isaac Mitchel is having good success in gathering Historicals.

The Historian, Mr. Fred. Kurtz, has his work completed.

Geo. T. Bush, on Transportation, has obtained low rates over all railroads.

Mr. Edmund Blanchard, Jr., has succeeded in obtaining distinguished gentlemen as orators.

Prof. Meyer has completed a fine and elaborate scheme for vocal and instrumental music.

Promotion and Publicity has been given every attention by Mr. P. G. Meek.

J. D. Sourbeck has an attractive program on amusements.

Robt. F. Hunter has his plans perfected as to printing and souvenirs, first class in style.

Thus, it will be seen, our county's Centennial will be an assured success.

At a meeting of the executive committee at Bellefonte on Monday evening, $450 was voted to secure the Sheridan Troop of cavalry of Tyrone, the companies of National Guards from Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Lock Haven, Williamsport and Clearfield for two days at Bellefonte.

Major General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, have both positively accepted the invitation to be present during Military Day of the County Centennial.

Impaled by a Hay Fork.

Charles Miller, aged 20 years, of near Seven Stars, Huntingdon county, was killed a few days ago while unloading hay in the barn. The harpoon fork had been drawn up and emptied, when in some way it fouled on the rope and a vigorous pull in some unaccountable manner disconnected the fork, which fell to the wagon, striking young Miller in the abdomen, one prong penetrating to the pelvis. By a superhuman effort he drew the fork from the wound, climbed from the wagon and walked a few steps across the barn floor, then sat down, and by the time his mother had been called from the house near by was dead.

Over $33,000 for Tuberculosis.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, the state veterinarian, under whose direction cattle affected by tuberculosis are killed, announces that the following sums were paid in the counties named for cattle killed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis for the year ending May 30, 1900: Bradford, $1242.50; Bucks, $2663.50; Chester, $4665.50; Dauphin, $737; Erie, $1,412; Lancaster, $1802.50; Montgomery, $3737.50; Washington, $1,215. These are only the large amounts paid in counties. The total for the state was $33,997, and an appropriation is made every quarter for this purpose.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Linden D. Musser, Pine Grove Mills, and Martha R. Pierson, State College.

M. S. McDowell, State College, and Mabel Gertrude Snyder, Blanchard.

Geo. A. Price, Birmingham, Pa. and Margaret E. Meyer, Julian.

Harry A. Callahan and Clara Hamler, both of Philipsburg.

Wm. F. Brandt, Coburn, and Annie Bohn, Lemont.

Milton Bickle, Zion, and Rosa Solt, Unionville.

Lincoln Crock and Bessie Schwartz, both of Howard twp.

Geo. C. Rachau, Jr., Madisonburg, and Annie M. Wolf, Spring Mills.

Garfield Gardner and Lizzie Morrell, both of Edenville, Pa.

William Matter and Kate Decker, both of Spring Mills.

Martin Force and Delilah Hart, both of Burnside twp.

Thos. J. Newman, Taylor twp., and Alpha Beckwith, Worth twp.

Musical Normal.

A Normal music school will be opened in the Evangelical church at Centre Hall, Pa., on July 23, and continue for six weeks. Music will be taught in all its branches. Expenses very moderate. For further information, address, C. E. ZEIGLER, Penn Hall, Director.

THEIR OWN INSIGNIAS.

Flags for Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the County.

At the recent meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare suitable designs for flags to represent Pomona and Subordinate Granges, submitted their report which was unanimously adopted. The committee was continued and directed to ascertain the cost of bunting flags of the required size with the designs indelibly impressed upon it.

The regulation flag for Pomona, as adopted, is 46x62 inches with a green field or centre 26x46 inches with a red border 10 inches in width. In the centre field is a double Cornucopia, representing plenty, surrounded by five stars emitting rays of light and symbolizing the five degrees with which the members of Pomona are invested.

The Subordinate flag is of the same dimensions. In the center of the white field is a shock of wheat, emblematical of the fraternity which binds the members together. On either side of the shock are flowering plants and rural scenery and a star in each corner representing the four degrees which her members are entitled to.

The designs are beautiful and original and must have cost the designers considerable thought.

So far as we are aware this is the first step taken in the direction of securing a suitable flag or banner symbolizing the noble principles of the order and designating the Subordinate and Pomona Granges.

Boy Blinded at Bellefonte.

A few days ago while a number of small boys were at play at Bellefonte, James Derr, aged 14 years, filled a quart bottle with hot lime and water, then corked it up tightly and proceeded to bury it in the hot sand to see it pop. The bottle popped before the lad could get away and the cork and a stream of hot lime hit him in the face, burning him so badly that even should he recover he will be badly disfigured for life. Both eyes are blinded, while the flesh on the cheeks and lips is burned away in places.

Ex-Commissioner Henderson Dead.

Former County Commissioner John Henderson died at his home at Julian, this county, on Tuesday afternoon from dropsy and heart trouble, aged about 68 years. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Henderson was identified with mercantile, lumber and agricultural interests in his section, but during the last few years has lived a retired life. He served six years as one of the Commissioners of Centre county, being elected on the Republican ticket. He leaves seven children to survive him. His wife died in 1893.

Church Appointments.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday July 16 : Centrehall 7 p. m. ; St. Johns, 10 a. m. ; Georges valley 2 p. m.

Presbyterian church.—At Centre Hall, Sunday school at 9 a. m., preaching at 10 a. m., Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m., prayer meeting at 7.30 Wednesday evening. Preaching at Spring Mills Sunday, at 2.30 p. m.

Reformed church.—Appointments for Sabbath, July 15—Preaching at Tusseyville, 10.30 a. m ; Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m.

Performance Cut Short.

An Uncle Tom's Cabin show played under canvas last night in Centre Hall. The show had a creditable street parade at noon. Nearly three hundred people were at the performance last night and when the show was half over, a high wind storm coming up caused a hurried exit from the tent. The management advised the people to leave as it was safer outside during a storm.

A Cow Affected With Rabies.

Wednesday morning Peter Breon, who farms the old Col. Royer place, near Rebersburg, shot his fifth head of cattle, a fine Alderny cow, on the suspicion of having rabies. It will be remembered that January 4th last, a mad dog chased his boy into the yard and bit Breon's dog, and at least four head of cattle. The dog was killed and subsequently another dog, which slept in the same kennel. One cow after another had symptoms and was killed. This loss is a severe one for Mr. Breon.

Death of Andrew Reed.

Andrew Reed, a prominent member of the Mifflin county bar, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, died in Kishacoquillas valley last Friday night. Mr. Reed was widely known, also in our county.

Centre County Pensions.

The following pensions were granted within the past few days :

A. V. Smith, Bellefonte, $6.

C. A. Olds, State College, $8.

Thos. Young, Philipsburg, $12.

Wilson Flack, Bellefonte, $12.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Porto Rican Anthem.

My country, 'tis of thee,
That set Hawaii free,
Of thee I sing !
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load I bore
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just,
Land of the Sugar Trust,
How sweet to be
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight !
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me !

—san Juan News.

Nice thunder shower last night.

Corn, oats and potatoes are doing finely.

Hay is hauled in—crop a little over half.

Wheat all cut and mostly hauled in—crop hardly up to half.

Streams are low but occasional rains keep cisterns from going dry.

Huckleberries and raspberries are offered on the street 5 and 6 cents a qt. Berries are a fair crop.

Under the best apple tree in an orchard will always be found the most ugly clubs and stones.

Potatoes are in promising condition, the early ones safe, but late ones depend upon future rains.

Ex-Gov. Hastings has been elected one of the new board of the National Red Cross association.

Don't fail to attend the De Moss concert tonight in the Evangelical church. They play to crowded houses everywhere.

Prof. C. E. Zeigler, who will open a musical normal in Centre Hall, has already enough subscribed scholars, to make the affair a success.

G. W. Twitmeyer, formerly of this county, many years principal of the schools of Bethlehem, Pa., has been chosen superintendent of schools at Wilmington, Del.

Grain was on shock in parts of Harris township on 27 June. The wheat and hay crop is some better up that way than in sections of the valley east of Harris.

It was cold enough on Monday for the farmers who were making hay to expect a snow storm. A drop of a couple degrees more and overcoats would have been in order.

Change of Water.—Change of water often brings on summer complaint. Dr. Humphreys' Specifis will cure it ; 25c each at all druggists. Manual free ; Humphreys' Co., New York.

William Floray has erected a commodious and handsome porch about his comfortable home at the other end of town. Will takes great pride in having his home in first-class shape.

The three-year-old son of O. B. Krebs, of Pine Grove Mills, was running with his thumb in his mouth, when he tripped and fell on the boardwalk, and bit his thumb almost off.

A half dozen thunder gusts passed within sight, in the past eight days, distributing rain to parts that welcomed every drop in this and other counties, favoring some localities and missing others.

The coming attractions are the County Centennial, the County Fair, in July, to be followed by the ten days' Grange picnic at Centre Hall in September. That's plenty of excitement for the next couple months.

Our new hardware dealer, Mr. Irvin, has his new store opened for business, with a large stock of goods on hand. He has the handsomest store room in the town, and is greatly encouraged by the patronage and encouragement he has received from the public.

Rev. James W. Boal, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, 1, preached a most eloquent sermon bearing particularly upon the duty of every American citizen—duty to Nation, State, country and town. A good-sized congregation listened to the sermon.—Lawrence Record.

We were pleased to find that Colonel J. L. Spangler, of this county, was honored in Kansas City by being chosen to marshal the Pennsylvanians in the Fourth of July parade, and appointed a number of aids from among distinguished state Democrats on condition that they shall be on horseback.

High constable Lew Sunday was serving official notice from the town council on property owners, to repair defective walks in accordance with the boro ordinances, or they will be built by the boro at the owner's expense. This ordinance should be fully enforced; there are a number of walks right in the heart of the town not up to the full requirements, and these should be included also in the number notified. Also where there is no walk in front of a councilman's premises and pedestrians have to wade mud, he too should be compelled to build.

CHINA'S MILITARY POWER.

TWO ARMIES THAT ARE UNDER WIDELY DIVIDED CONTROL.

The Descendants of the Manchu Conquerors and Their Allies Are Hereditary Warriors, and All Recruits from This Class—Great Arsenals Where Useless War Material is Made.

The war news from China has created much interest in the Chinese army, and the reports to the effect that the Boxer mobs cannot be suppressed have caused many readers to wonder how and of what material the Chinese regular army is composed. In this as in many other things Chinese have not kept up with other nations, and their deficiency was clearly demonstrated during the Chino-Japanese War. But the warning was not sufficiently heeded, and the improvements which have been made in the army since then were not sufficient to bring the military up to the point where it should be for the protection of the country. Although there are two armies, neither of these is known as the Imperial Army. There is an army for each province. This body, known as the Army of Eight Banners, contains nominally about three hundred thousand men, who are descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. Of these about eighty thousand are maintained on a war footing, and are divided into three groups, Mongols, Chinese and Manchus, and form an hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. Of these hereditary soldiers about four thousand are usually stationed at Peking as an Imperial Guard.

The national army is called Ying Ping. This body is known also as the "Green Flags" and the "Five Camps," it being divided into five distinct parts. This army is subdivided into eighteen corps, one for each province, and is under the immediate command of the Governor-General or Viceroy. The nominal strength of this national army is about six hundred thousand, but of this nuhber only about two hundred thousand are available for war. The Tien-Tsin army corps is the most important, and has about thirty-five thousand men. These have been drilled by foreign officers, and have modern arms and equipment, and do garrison and police duty.

The "mercenary troops" play an important part in the Chinese military system. They are raised in emergencies. Then there are the Mongolian cavalry and other irregular cavalry, numbering about twenty thousand, which have been described by foreign observers as "of no military value." The total land army on a peace footing is estimated at three hundred thousand men, and on a war footing at about one million; but the army as a whole, according to the same authority, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline; the drill is mere physical exercise; the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat or medical service. But the various provinces spend much money for army purposes, and maintain great arsenals where war material in the shape of guns and ammunition is made and stored.

The arsenal at Shanghai seems to be out of place in connection with the antique and slipshod Chinese army. This large place is under the provincial government of the Viceroy of Nanking, and is full of modern tools and machinery, stores and material of every description. The arsenal is in every respect a well equipped and perfectly furnished modern institution in good order, and if organized under European control, Lord Beresford thinks, could supply war material for the whole military forces of China. It was organized by Europeans and is now in charge of two Englishmen. The machinery at this arsenal is adequate for the manufacture of all calibres up to 12-inch fifty-ton pieces.

Besides this arsenal there are similar institutions at Tien-Tsin, Nanking, Hankow, Foo-Choo, Canton and Ching-Tu. The arsenal at Tien-Tsin is under the provincial government of the Viceroy of Chi-Li. It is well supplied with everything in the way of tools and machinery, and has spare room enough for a plant to supply the whole Chinese army. The plant is in charge of a British subject, but the actual head is a Chinese official, whose salary is 150 taels—about $100—a month. A similar position in England or America would, according to the report of a European visitor, be worth at least $10,000 a year.

The mint, with a capacity for making 15,000 dollars a day, is in this arsenal. There also is the naval school, the Annapolis of China. This school has sixty students, sons of noblemen, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who remain at the school five years and then are placed on a training ship for further instruction. At this school all the pupils are taught English. Next door to the Naval Academy is another school with accommodations for thirty, where young men receive instruction in the Russian language, with a view to becoming Russian interpreters. The money for the maintenance of this school is provided by the Peking government.

At the Nanking arsenal there are no European employees, and although the machinery is modern it is used in the manufacture of useless war material. The Chinese authorities at this place showed the English visitors with great pleasure and pride a weapon from which a bullet could be sent through four inches of wood, and said that no other nation possessed similar weapons.

"It was heartbreaking," said the English visitor," "to see both officials and workmen taking pleasure and using diligence in the manufacture of costly but absolutely useless war material."

The arsenal at Hankow turns out about eight thousand Mauser rifles a year. There also much time and money are used in the manufacture of useless war material. At the Foo-Choo arsenal there is also a dockyard, and the whole plant is under the sole charge of a Manchu general. Waste of money because of ignorance as to modern methods of manufacture is as apparent at Foo-Choo as at the other arsenals.

An old powder factory is one of the features of the Canton arsenal. There is a rifle factory there also, and a plant has been completed recently for making smokeless powder, with a capacity of 90,000 pounds a year.—New York Tribune.

A RRACTICAL DEFINITION.

The Great Difficulty of Defining "Insanity" in Words.

"How to Safeguard One's Sanity" is the subject of an article in the Century by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., L.L. D. In it he gives a practical definition of the word insanity.

In my childhood there called at our family residence a gentleman whose reception as a person of distinction, and a certain intentness with which he was regarded by all, attracted my attention. After a while he beckoned me to his side, and told me of his vast estate, its lawns, fine old trees and streams, his horses and hunting-dogs, the spacious halls of the mansion adorned by works of art, and his songbirds from every clime, and invited me to spend a month with him, promising me a pony. He thew a spell over me by his strangely expressive eye and glowing words. After he had gone I said to my mother, "When may I go to see those wonderful things and get the pony?" She answered sadly: "Never, my son. The poor man is deranged." At my request for an explanation, she added, "He is insane, is crazy, a lunatic." The mystery was not dispelled, but gradually the memory of the incident was overlaid by boyish sports and studies.

Three years afterward was opened the great Hospital for the Insane erected by the State of New Jersey at Trenton. In company with relatives, I was conducted through a ward, and looked curiously upon persons abstractedly gazing, talking at random, moaning as if in grief or pain, or laughing for no apparent reason. Passing along the corridor, suddenly I trembled, for before me, addressing an imaginary audience, stood the man who had charmed me. No one listened to him, and, as we approached, an attendant led him to his room, from which came the wordse: "I am God! Mortal men, bow down before me!"

In that instant I saw what it is to be "insane," "deranged," "alienated," "crazy," "mad," "a lunatic." No dictionary was necessary.

Since then I have served on boards of management of such institutions, including that in which this scene occurred, have attended courses of lectures on the subject, and consulted the best authorities, and I do not wonder that none of the teahers of my childhood could define insanity, for no definition exists that includes all that this word suggests and nothing more.

Judge's Decision Lost Him a Wife.

It is said that one of the judges of the Prerogative Court in Ireland tried, on the eve of his marriage, a case wherein a man was sued for beating his wife. In delivering judgment he gave it as his opinion that, although a man had no right to beat his wife unmercifully, yet, with such a little cane or switch as he then held in his hand, a husband was at liberty, and was invested with a power, to give his wife moderate correction. These words coming to the ear of his prospective bride, she refused to adventure future with such an ungallant lover—a decision that evidently met with the universal approval of the judge's lady acquaintances, for he died a bachelor at an advanced age.—Tit-Bits.

The Cost of a Man.

A German surgeon, whose man servant lost both arms and legs and part of his face by the explosion of a shell, has calculated the cost of manufacturing an artificial man. A pair of arms, with hands, joints, etc., complete, would cost about $150; a pair of legs about $140; a false nose in metal—undistinguishable from the real article—costs $80 to $100, and for $110 a pair of ears, perfectly natural in appearance, and furnished with artificial drums, can be produced. A complete set of teeth would cost $40 to $65, and a pair of glass eyes $30. Thus the total cost of supplying deficiencies to a man who has lost all his limbs and the major portion of his face is $500 to $600.

Canaries have been known to live twenty-one years.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Minister Wu must admit that the prejudice against the Chinese in this country has never reached the violence of the "Boxers."

The Missouri Supreme Court has sustained the principle of arbitrarily assessing property for street improvements at a front-foot or square-foot foot rate.

Ohio and Indiana are in litigation over the Ohio River. The river is unconscious of the trouble and at last accounts was wending its way unruffled to the sea.

One of the peculiar institutions which the Paris Exposition has brought into existence is a school in which the attendants are instructed how to see the fair.

Famines are not new in the history of India or the rest of the world. A thousand years ago families in Great Britain and Europe often occurred, costing the lives of many thousands.

The British poets are either out of luck or their theme is distasteful to the muses. Swinburne has tried war poetry and has apparently made as rank a failure of it as the poet laureate.

Germany proposes to establish a rigorous system of examination of all meat food products of domestic origin, and to require similar treatment of all such products imported, from whatever country. In that she is impartial and not unreasonable.

Engineers say a 100-foot-wide canal 12 to 15 feet deep, between Lake Superior and Grand Forks, N. D., is an engineering possibility. The scheme is a grand one, and the agricultural northwest wants it carried through.

Some time ago the Connecticut Legislature, following the precedent established by the Swiss Cantons in case of the edelweiss, passed a law protecting the trailing arbutus. This is said to be the first law ever passed in any State in the Union for such purpose.

Sir J. Crichton Browne is of the opinion that consumption in the United Kingdom will, in the ordinary course, disappear in sixty years. He believes, however, that with caution in the nursing of patients it may be got rid of in half that time.

Eighteen years ago the first newspaper was published in Japan. To-day there are 575 newspapers, a large numbers of religious papers, 11 scientific and 35 medical journals. This is very convincing evidence of Japanese progress.

There has been a marked improvement in the state of trade in Palestine since the opening up of the country by the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. The transportation of goods from the coast to the interior is now rendered very easy.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. A mild case of the bubonic plague in one of the coffee centres of Brazil resulted in a rise of 60 per cent. in coffee prices inside of three months. The industry is said to be now in a better condition than for some time, and with the very marked increase in the use of Brazilian coffee in the United States, prices are likely to continue at the same level.

Professor Metchnikoff has some fine theories about checking the inroads of old age, but somehow the serum and other things that have been used to arrest decay of the powers have all proved futile. Oliver Wendell Holmes made a very careful study of the subject and had high hopes of living to be 100, but he died at 85, despite all his precautions.

Up to the present time land in Siberia can be acquired only by farmers and settlers. During the last two years a large number of concessions for the purchase of land have been asked for by merchants, engineers and manufacturers, and the Russian Ministry is now considering the question of making a change in the present system.

Red, white and blue, though the colors of the Union Jack, were not used generally in England as marks of patriotism before the Queen's diamond jubilee three years ago. The old colors were red and white and the innovation is said to be due to some dealer's importing a large stock of French decorations left over from the French national fetes. Englishmen are cheering the three colors now, however, as vigorously as though they were Americans or Frenchmen.

A Brooklyn philanthropist proposes to run boats, leaving the city piers at 6 p. m. and returning the next day at 8 a. m., which shall go out to sea thirty or forty miles during the night, and thus give the passengers a night's rest on the cool waters, with refreshing salt air. Dinner will be served on the boats for 50 cents. There will be no liquors sold, nor disorder permitted. The idea is to furnish the opportunity to avoid the city turmoil, heat and odors without interfering with business. It is announced as a solely experimental sanitary and beneficent enterprise, not inspired by a desire to make money. It ought to succeed.

To give an idea of the extent of the greenhouse culture of flowers in the United States it may be stated that there are considerably over 500 acres under glass devoted exclusively to flowers, which at retail aggregate a grand total of about $22,500,000, or a dollar for each square foot of glass. Of roses there are sold each year 100,000,000, worth $6,000,000; as many carnations, worth $4,000,000; 75,000,000 of violets, worth $75,000. The single item of chrysanthemums alone represent half a million dollars a year, while the value of the 100,000,000 plants sold in pots is set at $10,000,000. The demand for flowers is constantly increasing, no social function is complete without them; never have they been so highly appreciated as at the present moment.

Since 1875 the railway mileage in Europe has nearly doubled. That year it amounted to 83,680; at the close of 1899 it had reached 167,439 miles, an increase of 83,759. The greatest number of miles constructed in any one country during that period was by Russia, which has 15,142 miles to its credit. Germany comes next with 14,666 miles. France built 12,998 miles; Austro-Hungary, 11,721; Italy, 5181; Englan, 5,089; Spain, 4,618; Sweden, 4,123, and Switzerland 1,285 miles. Greece had only 7 miles of railroad in 1875; now it has 591.

One of the facts brought out by the recent census of Cuba is that a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants live in the cities. If among cities we include places having a population of 8,000 or more, there are 499,682 people, or 32 per cent. of the whole, living in the cities. If the basis be widened so as to include places having a population of 1,000 or more, we found among the inhabitants of cities a population of 741,273, or 47 per cent. of the whole. Naturally enough, the population is very unequally distributed, for while in Santiago 67 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the country, in Havana, on the other hand, 77 per cent. live in the cities. The total population of the island is not very large, only 1,572,797 at the date of the taking of the census. This is less than half the population of the Greater New York. The average number of inhabitants per square mile is thirty-six, or nearly what it is in Iowa.

The greatest game law ever known is about to go into effect in Africa, where human life has seemed always to be held rather cheap. It is a convention of the powers for the preservation of the wild animals within their dominions. Lions, leopards, hyaenas, baboons, all birds of prey (except vultures), owls, crocodiles, and poisonous snakes, are all given up to the destroyers and may be killed at sight. All other species, including elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, deer of all kinds and buffalos, are to be protected by local laws, the drift of which will be to prohibit absolutely the killing of their females and their young, to demand licenses from hunters, to establish in certain cases a close time, and to define and preserve reserves within which the beasts may multiply in security. The contracting parties agree to promulgate the measures for carrying out the convention within a year, they are to encourage the domestication of zebras, elephants and ostriches, and the convention is to remain in force for fifteen years and so on from year to year unless any party, twelve months before the expiration of that period, "denounces" it.

Miss Hecker's victory over Miss Underhill and Miss Hoyt in the contest for the women's championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association adds another name to the growing list of expert players who have attained to championship form, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. There are now five: Miss Hecker, Miss Hoyt Miss Underhill, Mrs. Fox and Miss Wetmore. Six years ago there were practically none, and Miss Hoyt's tenure of the national championship for three years gave her a "splendid isolation" that one was apt to ascribe not only to her own cleverness in the game, but to the lack of sufficient competitive interest in it. But golf has jumped into immense popularity during the last two years, and the supply of champions has, of course, increased with it. It promises to be no temporary increase, for the game has come to stay, judging by the social interests that have grown up with it.

A Large Zulu Tribe.

The Basutos are a tribe of Bechuanas, and they number about 250,000. They are a race of recent origin, being really an agglomeration of peoples who had been scattered during the Zulu conquests at the beginning of the present century.

LUCK IN MONEY MAKING.

Fortune Made by a Man Who Stumbled on a Good Thing and Knew It.

Four men, each of whom had made and lost several fortunes, were discussing in a broker's office one afternoon last week the part chance played in money making, when one of them said:

"How do you suppose Mr. Blank made his fortune?"

The man whose name was mentioned has made millions in the past few years as the half owner of a company that manufactures a machine as well known as the typewriter.

"Blank had some money to invest and this patent seemed to him a good thing and he put his money in it. No chance about that," said one of the party.

"It was all chance,' said the first man, "and when I tell you the history of this company as it was told to me by the inventor of the machine you will agree with me. I know that the story is the truth. The inventor knew that his patent was all right, and that the article which it described would be sold all over the world as soon as its merits could be made known. He had invested $17,000, all that he could raise, in this patent, and he needed $1,000 more to complete it. An acquaintance of his whom I may call Brown had shown some interest in the patent and in his emergencies the inventor appealed to him. They met in a Broadway hotel to discuss the question. The inventor pleaded his case. He showed his plans and told exactly how he had spent $17,000 in perfecting them.

"If you will give me the $1,000 now which I need I will give you a half interest in this patent," said the inventor, "and I am sure there is a big fortune in it for each of us. I have gone over the ground carefully and I know what I am talking about."

"Brown listened to him, thought it all over, and then said: 'What you say sounds all right, but on thinking it over I have decided not to go in with you. I am sorry that I can't feel my way clear to do it.'

"The inventor thought that his last hope had been killed by this refusal and he said that he did not see anything for him to do except to jump off the Bridge. Brown left him and as he was tying uphis papers a middle-aged man who had been sitting at a table near him came over and said:

"'Look here, would you mind explaining that patent to me? I have overheard your conversation and if you can show me that you have a good thing I have a little money to gamble on it. My name is Blank, and when the time comes I will satisfy you of my financial standing. Are you willing to talk it over?'

"The inventor unrolled his plans and began to describe them in a perfunctory way, as he had described them many times before. Blank showed his interest by asking intelligent questions and the inventor took heart. After two hours' talk Mr. Blank said to him:

"'I am convinced that you have a good thing here, but you will need more than $1,000 to push it. If you can convince me that you are a trust-worthy man I will advance $10,000 for a half interest in this patent.'

"Mr. Blank and the inventor spent the following day investigating each other's standing, and as a result the partnership was formed. The patent was completed and protected in every way, and an expensive salesroom, where the articles might be exhibited, was opened on Broadway. You know how the article has been pushed. It has salesrooms in every big city here and abroad, and it has the field to itself. Mr. Blank and the inventor have each made a fortune out of it, and the end is not yet. Now, then, didn't chance have a good deal to do in shaping Blank's fortune? If he had gone to some other cafe, or if he had set at some other table, he would not have overheard Brown and the inventor talking. Chance alone gave him the opportunity, and Blank's little money and good business sense did the rest."—New York Sun.

A Pennsylvania Patriarch.

People who visit the ancient "public burying ground" beside the Old Concord Schoolhouse, in Germantown, are apt to receive a shock—that is, if they fall to reading the epitaphs, as visitors in a graveyard usually do.

Concealed in a modest, unfrequented corner is a grave which, half-hidden in tangled grass, seems in no wise different from its sunken fellows. It is only when the eye of the explorer falls upon the tombstone at its head that the shock is received, for the inscription, in time-worn letters, reads:

IN MEMORY OF
ADAM SHISLER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE DECEMBER THE
22, 1777, AGED 969
YEARS.

Luckily, the oldest inhabitant is usually at hand to explain the situation and chuckle anew over an ancient joke. Adam Shisler, so he explains, was gathered to his fathers at the age of 69 years. The stonecutter mistook his directions, and had already cut 96 years upon the stone when he discovered his mistake. Thrifty, unwilling to lose his hours of toil, he covered up the first 9 with cement and added another after the 6. In the course of years the cement wore away, and some ghoulish wag with a pocketknife did the rest.

The inaccuracy of the epitaph is proverbial, but that of poor Adam Shisler, as it stands, must carry off the palm for prevarication.—Philadelphia North American.

Identified Against Her Will.

A richly-dressed woman entered the office of a trust company in Philadelphia the other day to rent a box.

"Have you any one to identify you?" asked the attendant.

"Certainly not," said the woman, indignantly; "everybody knows who I am."

"That may be," was the reply, "but I don't know that you are the woman of that name."

Just then another woman, who had been transacting business, raised her head, and a frigid nod passed between them.

"Do you know this woman?" asked the bank official.

"I don't want to know her," snapped the woman; "she lives next door to me, and instructed her footman to kick my dog just because it chanced to be on her step. You needn't ask me to identify her, for I won't."

"I wouldn't let you identify me," retorted the applicant for a box; "I think you have acted horribly about your old dog; and you left the Dorcas Society, telling everybody you wouldn't belong as long as I was a member. A nice Christian spirit!"

In the meantime the bank official, entirely satisfied that the identification was complete, handed over the key to the box, to the ill-concealed chagrin of the other woman, who had identified her against her will.

The Corpse Came to Life.

"I am not prepared to state that the dead can come to life," said H. R. Peters, "but the experience of a friend of mine in a Pennsylvania German town recently would seem to incline one that way. In the town where he was visiting he became acquainted with the local undertaker, and in that way was enabled to be present at the funeral of a young woman who had expired from shock at seeing her husband fall from a load of hay. He was not hurt at all, but she was, to all intents and purposes, as dead as the proverbial doornail. The body was laid out in the parlor, and all the relatives and friends had assembled to pay their last respects to the dead. As is customary in that locality, a big funeral dinner was served. In the midst of the meal the parlor door opened and in walked the corpse. It didn't take a minute to clear the room, leaving the intruder from the spirit world in sole possession. The undertaker finally plucked up courage to return to the dining room, and found his subject enjoying a hearty meal after her enforced fast. Her first question was: 'Was Jake hurt much?'"—Philadelphia Record.

Monument to a Teacher.

One of the oldest and oddest monuments in America stands in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., and was erected in memory of the pioneer school teacher of Western Pennsylvania. Her name was Rebecca Lang.

The only legible words on the stone read as follows:

"Born in Liverpool, Eng., September 20, 1700, Died October 17, 1799." The deceased believed that life was not complete until it had passed the century mark, and a broken tree carved on the monument signifies that her existence was unfinished.

Mrs. Lang came to this country from Liverpool in 1730, and erected a small school in the place now called Knoxville. She was the only teacher in the vicinity for twenty years. In 1770 her school was burned to the ground by Indians, and Mrs. Lang had a narrow escape from being cremated. She escaped, however, and despite her age taught in a new building erected in the place of the one destroyed.—Philadelphia Press.

Made a Shilling.

At a certain cloth factory in Scotland it was the custoin to fine the workpeople for turning out bad work. One day a workman brought a piece of cloth to be examined, and the manager found two little holes about an inch apart. He then showed these to the man and demanded two shillings fine—a shilling for each hole. "Is it a shilling for each hole?" asked the man. "Yes," said the manager. "And is it the same for every hole, big or little?" "Yes, exactly the same," said the manager. "Well, then, I'll save a shilling," and putting his fingers in the holes, he quickly made the two into one.—Argonaut.

A Hen of Many Eggs.

Thomas Hamblen killed a hen recently that proved to be a phenomenon. The hen was exceptionally fat and weighed when dressed nine and one-half pounds. In dressing her twelve fully developed eggs with soft shells and twenty-three partially developed eggs were discovered. The smaller eggs varied from the size of a marble to that of a walnut. The eggs have been preserved and will be presented to the museum of the Washington Agricultural College at Pullman.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Miracle at Cana—Lesson of Changing the Water Into Wine—Christ Teaches That We Should Not Shadow Joys of Others With Our Own Griefs.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A remarkable illustration of the ubiquity of English speaking people is furnished by the requests that have reached Dr. Talmage in Northern Europe for a sermon in out-of-the-way places, where he did not expect to find a single person who could understand him. There, as here, he presents religion as a festivity and invites all the world to come as guests and join in its holy merriment; text, John ii, 10, "Thou hast kept the good wine until now."

This chapter invites us to a marriage celebration. It is a wedding in common life, two plain people having pledged each other, hand and heart, and their friends having come in for congratulation. The joy is not the less because there is no pretension. In each other they find all the future they want. The daisy in the cup on the table may mean as much as a score of artistic garlands fresh from the hothouse. When a daughter goes off from home with nothing but a plain father's blessing and a plain mother's love, she is missed as much as though she were a princess. It seems hard, after the parents have sheltered her for eighteen years that in a few short months her affections should have been carried off by another, but her mother remembers how it was in her own case when she was young, and so she braces up until the wedding has passed and the banqueters are gone, and she has a cry all alone.

Well, we are to-day at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. Jesus and His mother have been invited. It is evident that there are more people there than were expected. Either some people have come who were not invited or more invitations have been sent out than it was supposed would be accepted. Of course there is not a sufficient supply of wine. You know that there is nothing more embarrassing to a housekeeper than a scant supply. Jesus sees the embarrassment, and He comes up immediately to relieve it. He sees standing six water pots. He orders the servants to fill them with water; then He waves His hand over the water, and immediately it is wine—real wine. Taste of it and see for yourselves; no logwood in it, no strychnine in it, but first rate wine. I will not now be diverted to the question so often discussed in my own country whether it is right to drink wine. I am describing the scene as it was. When God makes wine He makes the very best wine, and 130 gallons of it standing around in these water pots—wine so good that the ruler of the feast tastes it and says: "Why, this is really better than anything we have had! Thou hast kept the good wine until now." Beautiful miracle! A prize was offered to the person who should write the best essay about the miracle in Cana. Long manuscripts were presented in the competition, but a poet won the prize by just this one line descriptive of the miracle: "The conscious water saw its God and blushed."

We learn from the miracle, in the first place, that Christ has sympathy with housekeepers. You might have thought that Jesus would have said: "I cannot be bothered with this household deficiency of wine. It is not for Me, Lord of heaven and of earth, to become caterer to this feast. I have vaster things than this to attend to." Not so said Jesus. The wine gave out, and Jesus, by miraculous power, came to the rescue. Does there ever come a scant supply in your household? Have you to make a very close calculation? Is it hard work for you to carry on things decently and respectably? If so, don't sit down and cry. Don't go out and fret, but go to Him who stood in the house in Cana of Galilee. Pray in the parlor! Pray in the kitchen! Let there be no room in all your house unconsecrated by the voice of prayer. If you have a microscope, put under it one drop of water and see the insects floating about, and when you see that God makes them and cares for them and feeds them come to the conclusion that He will take care of you and feed you.

A boy asked if he might sweep the snow from the steps of a house. The lady of the household said, "Yes; you seem very poor." He says, "I am very poor." She says, "Don't you sometimes get discouraged and feel that God is going to let you starve?" The lad looked up in the woman's face and said, "Do you think God will let me starve when I trust Him and then do the best I can?" Enough theology for older people! Trust in God and do the best you can. Amid all the worriments of housekeeping go to Him, He will help you control your temper and supervise your domestics and entertain your guests and manage your home economies. There are hundreds of women weak and nervous and exhausted with the care of housekeeping. I commend you to the Lord Jesus Christ as the best adviser and the most efficient aid—the Lord Jesus who performed His first miracle to relieve a housekeeper.

I learn also from this miracle that Christ does things in abundance. I think a small supply of wine would have made up for the deficiency. I think certainly they must have had enough for half the guests. One gallon of wine will do; certainly five gallons will be enough; certainly ten. But Jesus goes on, and He gives them thirty gallons and forty gallons and fifty gallons and seventy gallons and 100 gallons and 130 gallons of the very best wine. It is just like Him—doing everything on the largest and most generous scale. Does Christ, our Creator, go forth to make leaves? He makes them by the whole forest full—notched like the fern or silvered like the aspen or broad like the palm, thickets in the tropics, Oregon forests. Does He go forth to make flowers? He makes plenty of them. They flame from the hedge, they hang from the top of the grapevine in blossoms, they roll in the blue wave of the violets, they toss their white surf in the spiraea—enough for every child's hand a flower, enough to make for every brow a chaplet, enough with beauty to cover up the ghastliness of all the grave. Does He go forth to create water? He pours it out not by the cupful, but by a river full, a lake full, an ocean full, pouring it out until all the earth has enough to drink and enough with which to wash.

Does Jesus provide redemption? It is not a little salvation for this one, a little for that and a little for the other, but enough for all. "Whosoever will, let him come." Each man an ocean full for himself; promises for the young, promises for the old, promises for the lowly, promises for the blind, for the halt, for the outcast, for the abandoned; pardon for all, comfort for all, mercy for all, heaven for all—not merely a cupful of gospel supply, but 130 gallons. Aye, the tears of godly repentance are all gathered up into God's bottle, and some day, standing before the throne, we will lift our cup of delight and ask that it be filled with the wine of heaven, and Jesus, from that bottle of tears, will begin to pour in the cup, and we will cry: "Stop, Jesus; we do not want to drink our own tears!" And Jesus will say, "Know ye not that the tears of earth are the wine of heaven?" Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

I remark, further, Jesus does not shadow the joys of others with His own griefs. He might have sat down in that wedding and said: "I have so much trouble, so much poverty, so much persecution, and the cross is coming. I shall not rejoice, and the gloom of My face and of My sorrows shall be cast over all this group." So said not Jesus. He said to Himself: "Here are two persons starting out in married life. Let it be a joyful occasion. I will hide My own griefs. I will kindle their joy." There are many not so wise as that. I know a household where there are many little children, where for two years the musical instrument has been kept shut because there has been trouble in the house. Alas for the folly! Parents saying: "We will have no Christmas tree this coming holiday because there has been trouble in the house! Hush that laughing up stairs! How can there be any joy when there has been so much trouble?" And so they make everything consistently doleful and send their sons and daughters to ruin with the gloom they throw around them.

Oh, my dear friends, do you not know those children will have trouble enough of their own after awhile? Be glad they cannot appreciate all yours. Keep back the cup of bitterness from your daughter's lips. When your head is down in the grass of the tomb poverty may come to her, betrayal to her, bereavement to her. Keep back the sorrows as long as you can. Do you not know that that son may, after awhile, have his heart broken? Stand between him and all harm. You may not fight his battles long. Fight them while you may. Throw not the chill of your own despondency over his soul. Rather be like Jesus, who came to the wedding hiding His own grief and kindling the joys of others. So I have seen the sun on a dark day struggling amid clouds, black, ragged and portentous, but after awhile the sun, with golden pry, heaved back the blackness, and the sun laughed to the lake, and the lake laughed to the sun, and from horizon to horizon, under the saffron sky, the water was all turned into wine.

I learn from this miracle that Christ is not impatient with the luxuries of life. It was not necessary that they should have that wine. Hundreds of people have been married without any wine. We do not read that any of the other provisions fell short. When Christ made the wine it was not a necessity, but a positive luxury. I do not believe that He wants us to eat hard bread and sleep on hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of dress, the luxuries of diet and the luxuries of residence. There is no more religion in an old coat than in a new one. We can serve God drawn by golden harness as certainly as when we go afoot. Jesus Christ will dwell with us under a fine ceiling as well as under a thatched roof.

What is the difference between a Chinese mud hovel and an American home? What is the difference between the rough bearskins of the Russian boor and the outfit of an American gentleman? No difference except that which the gospel of Christ, directly or indirectly, has caused. When Christ shall have vanquished all the world, I suppose every house will be a mansion, and every garment a robe, and every horse an arch necked courser, and every carriage a glittering vehicle, and every man a king, and every woman a queen, and the whole earth a paradise, the glories of the natural world harmonizing with the glories of the material world until the very bells of the horses shall jingle the praises of the Lord.

I learn, further, from this miracle that Christ has no impatience with festal joy; otherwise He would not have accepted the invitation to that wedding. He certainly would not have done that which increased the hilarity. There may have been many in that room who were happy, but there was not one of them that did so much for the joy of the wedding party as Christ Himself. He was the chief of the banqueters. When the wine gave out, He supplied it, and so, I take it, He will not deny us the joys that are positively festal.

Who was it that sent the raven tapping on the window? The same God that sent the raven to feed Elijah by the brook Cherith. Christ in the hour extremity!

You mourned over your sins. You could not find the way out. You sat down and said: "God will not be merciful. He has cast me off." But in that the darkest hour of your history light broke from the throne and Jesus said: "Oh, wanderer, come home! I have seen all thy sorrows. In this the hour of thy extremity I offer thee pardon and everlasting life!"

Trouble came. You were almost torn to pieces by that trouble. You braced yourself up against it. You said, "I will be a stoic and will not care." But before you had got through making the resolution you broke down under you. You felt that all your resources were gone, and then Jesus came.

"In the fourth watch of the night," the Bible says, "Jesus came walking on the sea." Why did He not come in the first watch or in the second watch or in the third watch? I do not know. He came in the fourth and gave deliverance to His disciples. Jesus in the last extremity!

I wonder if it will be so in our very last extremity. We shall fall suddenly sick, and the doctors will come, but in vain. We will try the anodynes and the stimulants and the bathings, but all in vain. Something will say, "You must go." No one to hold us back, but the hands of eternity stretched out to pull us on. What then? Jesus will come to us, and as we say, "Lord Jesus, I am afraid of that water; I cannot wade through to the other side," He will say, "Take hold of My arm," and we will take hold of His arm, and then He will put His foot in the surf of the wave, taking us on down, deeper, deeper, deeper, and our soul will cry, "All Thy waves and billows have gone over me." They cover the feet, come to the knee and pass the girdle and come to the head, and our soul cries out, "Lord Jesus Christ, I cannot hold Thine arm any longer." Then Jesus will turn around, throw both His arms about us and set us on the beach far beyond the tossing of the billows. Jesus in the last extremity!

That wedding scene is gone now. The wedding ring has been lost, the tankards have been broken, the house is down, but Jesus invites us to a grander wedding. You know the Bible says that the church is the Lamb's wife, and the Lord will after awhile come to fetch her home. There will be gleaming of torches in the sky, and the trumpets of God will ravish the air with their music, and Jesus will stretch out His hand, and the church, robed in white, will put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord the King, and the Bridegroom will say to the bride: "Thou hast been faithful through all these years. The mansion is ready. Come home. Thou are fair, my love!" and then He shall put upon her brow the crown of dominion, and the table will be spread, and it will reach across the skies, and the mighty ones of heaven will come in garlanded with beauty and striking their cympals, and the Bridegroom and bride will stand at the head of the table, and the banqueters, looking up, will wonder and admire and say: "That is Jesus, the Bridegroom. But the scar on His brow is covered with the coronet, and the stab in His side is covered with a robe," and "That is the bride! The weariness of her earthly woe lost in the flush of this wedding triumph!"

There will be wine enough at that wedding, not coming up from the poisoned vats of earth, but the vineyards of God will press their ripest clusters, and the cups and the tankards will blush to the brim with the heavenly vintage, and then all the banqueters will drink standing.

Esther, having come up from the bacchanalian revelry of Ahasuerus, where a thousand lords feasted, will be there. And the Queen of Sheba, from the banquet of Solomon, will be there. And the mother of Jesus, from the wedding in Cana, will be there. And they all will agree that the earthly feasting was poor compared with that. Then, lifting their chalices in that light, they shall cry to the Lord of the feast, "Thou hast kept the good wine until now."

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

11 HURT IN PITTSBURG FIRE.

Blazing Walls Crash Down Without Warning and Bury a Dozen Brave Firemen in the Debris, One Perishing Instantly—Loss to Property Amounts to $300,000—Miners Put Dynamite in Powder Keg.

In one of the fiercest fires Pittsburg has ever seen one fireman was killed and eleven others were injured, while property to the amount of $300,000 was destroyed.

The flames were first discovered in the plant of the Best Manufacturing Company. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was discovered by a passerby and before the night watchman could be awakened the entire third and fourth stories of the factory were a mass of flames. Burning brands were wafted high in the air, and the surrounding buildings, that comprise one of Pittsburg's most congested manufacturing centres, were in danger of being destroyed.

In an incredibly short space of time the fire had been communicated to the entire structure. On one side a fire-escape ran from the street to the top, and upon this a score of daring firemen had taken their stand. Three streams of water were being poured into the seething mass of flames, when the bystanders uttered a cry of warning. The wall was seen to totter, and in an instant it fell, burying a dozen firemen. Williams was crushed about the head, and when a rescuing party fought its way through the falling debris it was found that he was dead. The others who were injured were taken to the West Penn Hospital, and the surgeons in charge say that all will recover.

Because of the intense heat the firemen were unable to get near the blaze, and their efforts were confined to saving the surrounding property. After three hours' hard work the flames were subdued, but not until the Best plant had been entirely gutted. In addition to the loss to the structure the company lost a great number of valuable patterns.

After Thieving Gang.

There has been an epidemic of highway robberies throughout Middletown Township during the past year, evidently by an organized gang. The citizens have become tired of the almost nightly thefts which occur and determined to stop them, presented a petition before Judge Johnson, signed by a large number, asking that twelve deputy constables be appointed to act as policemen, to endeavor to capture at least some of the rogues. The Court granted their prayer.

There have been three hold-ups in the vicinity of Elwyn Station in the past three months, in each case the victim being relieved of all his money and valuables. Hen roosts have been completely relieved of every fowl. In one case a live pig was taken from the pen, and in another several sets of harness were taken. The citizens have their suspicions and a wholesale arrest is looked for.

To Blow Up a Man.

His enemies conspired to kill a Polish miner named John Kostock, employed in Laurel Hill Mine, but their plot was frustrated. Some miners, it is alleged, are jealous of Kostock's success at his work, and in order to get revenge placed dry sticks of dynamite in a keg of powder which he was using. The dynamite was arranged in such a way that when Kostock would remove an iron rod placed in the keg the entire charge would explode. The plot was suspected and the powder removed without being exploded. The same conspirators also placed dualin caps under the railroad bed near where Kostock worked. A number of arrests will be made.

Town's Money Saved.

A rocking chair and a wakeful young woman saved the borough's money from falling into the hands of a burglar at Renovo. A burglar entered Borough Treasurer David Russell's house through a second-story window. While tiptoeing across a room occupied by Miss Theresa Burke, a sister of Mrs. Russell, the burglar fell over a rocking chair. This awakened Miss Burke, who gave the alarm. The burglar jumped from the window and made his escape. There was a large amount of the borough's cash in the house.

Insane Over a Bull.

A dispute over a bull has sent Jean Gantear to the insane asylum at Danville. The ownership of the bull in question has for several years been a bone of contention between Gantear and Frank Ingall, each declaring himself to be the rightful owner of the animal.

Gantear has long been quite demonstrative in his declarations of ownership of the bull, and it appears to have been the absorbing topic of his life. Recently his friends recognized that his mental condition was becoming impaired. Meanwhile the ownership of the bull is still unsettled.

Violent Wind Storm.

A fierce windstorm, almost a cyclone in violence, passed over Monroe county. Many trees and fences were blown down and several persons had a narrow escape from serious injury. Jacob Ganz had a close call. The wind lifted a cupola off the barn and whirled it within an inch of Ganz's head. The fact that little or no rain fell in the west end of the county saved the standing crops. At the Water Gap, Shawnee and other villages nearby, many trees were uprooted.

Whole Family Poisoned.

Ralph, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shawley, of Plymouth, died of trichinosis, caused by eating pork. His parents, four brothers and sisters and two guests at the house are just recovering.

The family ate pork for dinner and soon afterward were overcome by extreme pains and severe sickness. Doctors were called and all were saved except the three-year old boy, who was most violently affected and who died Friday morning. The others are very sick, but will recover.

FACTS AS TO WINKS.

Scientists Confess That Why We Do So Is a Mystery.

No satisfactory determination has been made of the reason we wink. Some suppose that the descent and return of the lid over the eye serves to sweep or wash it off; others that covering of the eye, gives it a rest from the labor of vision, if only for an inappreciable instant. This view borrows some force from the fact that the record of winking is considerably used by experimental physologists to help measure the fatigue which the eye suffers.

In another line of investigation Herr S. Garten has attempted to measure the length of time occupied by the different phases of a wink. He used a specially arranged photographic apparatus, and affixed a piece of white paper to the edge of the eyelid for a mark. He found that the lid descends quickly, and rests a little at the bottom of its movement, after which it rises, but more slowly than it fell. The mean duration of the downward movement was from 75 to 91 thousandths of a second; the rest with the eye shut lasted variously, the shortest durations being 15 hundredths of a second with one subject and 17 hundredths of a second with another; and the third phase of the wink, the rising of the lid, took 17 hundredths of a second fore, making the entire duration of the wink about 40 hundredths, or four-tenths of a second. The interruption is not long enough to interfere with distinct vision.

M. V. Henri says, in L'Annee Psychologique, that different persons wink differently—some often, others rarely; some in groups of 10 or so at a time, when they rest a while; and others regularly, once only at a time. The movement is modified by the degree of attention. Periods of close interest, when we wink hardly at all, may be followed by a speedy making up for lost time by rapid winking when the tension is relieved.—Popular Science Monthly.

Poor Air and Poor Living.

When "Jim" Bridger, the famous scout of the plains, grew old, he thought he would like to retire from the somewhat arduous life of a plainsman and settle down to the ease of "the East"—which to him meant Missouri. So he used his best endeavor to find a competent man to fill his place, and went back to Missouri.

A year or two passed, and one day Captain Russell, the commandant of the post which Bridger had left, was surprised to see the old scout heave in sight. When he came in, the captain asked:

"Well, Bridger, what brings you back here?"

"Captain," said Bridger, "I want to go back to scouting again."

"Indeed? Why, I thought you had settled down in the East for the rest of your life!"

"Well, cap'n, I'll tell you how it is. I went back to old Missoura, and if you'll believe it, they've got a railroad station within ten mile o' the old place—yes, sir, a railroad station! And what's more, they've got a ranch now in every four mile. I tell you what, cap'n, the air aint pure down there no more!"

"Is that possible? But I thought you'd like the good things to eat they have down there—you like good things to eat, I remember."

"Good things to eat! Why, cap'n, I didn't have a bi'iled beaver-tail the whole time I was there!"

A Collection of Wall Papers.

There is a vast deal more in wall-papers than meets the eye, says the Pall Mall Gazette. They are a record and comment of the various fashions in decorations that have succeeded each other through the centuries. The difficulty is that they are so liable to destruction that a complete collection is impossible. There is a certain M. Follet, however, who has given all his time to collecting wallpapers. With the utmost patience he has wandered down the centuries in search of old walls. And he has got back as far as the beginning of the seventeenth century. Wallpapers were then painted or engraved by hand, and were a luxury which could only be indulged in by the rich. But in the year of the glorious revolution one Jean Papillon invented a printing press for the production of wallpapers which brought them within the reach of limited incomes, and the sometimes hideous, sometimes beautiful, passing whim of the moment.

Germans Use Movable Targets.

In the German army movable targets are used. The targets are drawn forward by the aid of ropes and pulleys, and the targets rest on small skids. As the trucks move forward the infantry, kneeling down, fires at them. This gives them a practice which enables them to familiarize themselves with the best methods of repelling a cavalry attack.

A Dyspeptic Epigram.

The woe-begone man who rumor says has been hardly treated by one of the cruel sex, observed: "You never know who your friends are until you need 'em. And then you find out who are not your friends."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Doctor's Advice Free!

About Tetterine. Dr. M. L. Fielder of Eclectic P. O., Elmore Co., Ala., says: "I know it to be a radical cure for tetter, salt rheum, eczema and all kindred diseases of the skin and scalp. I never prescribe anything else in all skin troubles." Send 50c. in stamps for a box of it, postpaid, to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Sensible Advice.

C. P. Huntingdon, who after a phenomenal career in business became a Pacific railway president, through the columns of Success says these sensible words to boys and young men who are ambitious for honorable achievement: Advice is thrown away on a boy or young man who considers it beneath him to work at anything which hardens the hands or soils the garments, but who prefers a clerkship in a store or office at starvation wages. Good clothes should not be worn at the expense of a career. To the man who is not afraid of downright hard work, I would suggest frugality, investing surplus earnings, if only a dime a day, in a savings bank, and reading useful books during leisure hours.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Cape Nome is only two degrees below the Arctic Circle, and yet the probabilities are that within a year or two it will become the site of a town with all modern improvements.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Persia has as yet no railroad systems, but the Russian syndicates appear to have secured a concession for the construction of railroads in that country.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The canker worm has been playing havoc among the orchards in Platt county, Mo. Farmers do not expect to produce more than one-fourth of the usual crop.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The favorite theatrical play in India is the presentation of the exploits of some god.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

Among the clocks to be seen at the Paris Exposition is one of the year 1580, which belonged to Henry III.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Last month's import of gold into England from South Africa was only £10,000, against £8,737,000 in May, 1899.

Carter's Ink Is Used by the

greatest railway systems of the United States. They would not use it if it wasn't the best.

It cost £300,000 per mile to build the underground railways of London.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Among the Chileans a belief prevails that the juice of onions is a sure cure for typhoid fever if given in its early stages.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A convict, pardoned that he might go home to die, is spending his declining years in running a saloon in Fort Scott, Kan.

The Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

BIG MONEY MADE SELLING McKINLEY-BRYAN BUTTONS, 200 Different Designs. Illustrated catalogue and handsome color souvenir button sent free for 4 cents in stamps. Write quick for agency. Frank T. Clark & Co. 513 W. Balto. St. Baltimore, Md.

Where the Paint Went.

The Philadelphia Press tells a story of a house painter who seems to have a very pretty wit. "I thought you were working on Jay Krank's new house," said the house painter's friend. "I was going to," replied the house painter, "but I had a quarrel with him and he said he'd put the paint on himself." "And did he do it?" "Yes, that is where he put most of it."

About 1,200 negroes in Jamaica and adjacent islands have been engaged to help build a railroad from Quito to the coast of Ecuador.

Tennessee pays the chief justice of its Supreme Court a salary of $3,500.

STUNTED

HAIR

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless?

Give your hair a chance. Feed it. The roots are not dead; they are weak because they are starved—that's all.

The best hair food is—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If you don't want your hair to die use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair; it never fails.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again nicely."
JULIUS WITT,
March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."
LENA G. GREENE,
April 13, 1899. New York, N.Y.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

(Only 25c.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

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134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. City.

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No Fits after first day's use. Consultation, personal or by mail, treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients who pay expressage only on delivery. Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Disorders, Epilepsy, Nausea, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1874.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. R. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

ABSENT HEALING FREE All who are suffering from so-called "hopeless diseases" or lack of business success can be cured and helped FREE by sending stamped addressed envelope to DR. D. F. HAHN, 256 W. 46th St., N.Y.City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 28.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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Our 160 page illustrated catalogue.

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the winning combination in the field or at the trap. All dealers sell them.

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Winchester

Factory loaded shotgun shells, "NEW RIVAL," "LEADER," and "REPEATER." A trial will prove their superiority.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 12

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
P. GRAY MEEK.....Bellefonte

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
N. M. EDWARDS.....Williamsport
HARRY E. GRIMM.....Doylestown

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
J H. WETZEL.....Bellefonte
J. W. KEPLER.....Ferguson Twp

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
FREDERICK ROBB.....Liberty Twp

There are fears of an outbreak of war between Bulgaria and Servia.

British officers express an opinion that the retirement of the Boers foreshadows the end of the war.

All was harmony at Kansas City, on platform and nominees. The leaders all joined the masses in the grandest of ovations yet witnessed.

The harmony among the Democrats at their National Convention, over the nomination of Bryan and the platform is both disappointing and alarming to the McKinleyites.

The silver Republicans held their National Convention last week, and under the lead of Senator Teller, nominated Bryan for President. Bryan now has the nomination of three parties.

Turkey has agreed to pay the damages claimed by the United States, in the sum of $100,000, within 90 days, and now Uncle Sam will not need knock it out of her with cannon balls.

The Legations in China were surely safe a week ago, consular dispatches from China fix the fact positively. The Empress Domager resumed control of the Government, and proclaimed protection for foreigners in disturbed sections.

Admiral Seymour reports the finding of large stores of guns of the latest pattern. The Chinese have evidently been laying in supplies of arms and ammunition since their war with Japan, in the same way that the Boers prepared for their war with England.

Since the St. Louis street car strike began 15 people have been killed; 75 wounded with bullets, 108 otherwise injured, more than a dozen women beaten, 81 cars wrecked, the strikers have lost wages amounting to nearly $300,000 and most of them have lost their jobs permanently, while the city has lost millions.

The nomination of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice President as Bryan's running mate, is a faultless one. Mr. Stevenson was elected Vice President during Cleveland's second election and served with great credit. He is one of most distinguished sons of Illinois, noted for honesty and ability. Bryan and Stevenson! the men for the masses.

The Record's Kansas City special on 6 wrote: The idol of the day was David Bennett Hill, of New York, and only his personally-made declination of the honor prevented a wild stampede of the convention to him for Vice President, in comparison to which the Roosevelt demonstration at Philadelphia sinks into insignificance.

Japan is sending a large force into China to strengthen her army now there.

To reports of the massacre of the whites at Pekin are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiery butchered at the capital 5000 natives, Roman Catholic converts. Pekin is described as an inferno, the streets literally running with blood.

Prosperity! Prosperity! The Thomas Iron Company, operating nine blast furnaces at Hokendauqua, Alburtis, Chain Dam and Hellertown, in this State, and the Empire Steel and Iron Company, operating 23 stacks at Catasauqua, Macungie, Topton, Reading and Bellefonte, Pa.; Oxford, N. J., and in Virginia and North Carolina, posted notices on Monday of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, taking effect at once.

The surprise caused by the weakness of China in the war with Japan may be followed by another surprise caused by the discovery that the 400 million Chinese, after all, constitute a gigantic Power. The Pekin Government is said to have imported 20,000 Mauser rifles a month for the past three years, to say nothing of hundreds of Creusot guns, and the loss inflicted on Seymour's colum shows that there are men in China who know how to use the weapons.

The Altoona Tribune expresses the sensible belief that no teacher who has been employed in a community for a long term of years, during all that time giving the district all the powers of intellect and knowledge and experience gained by natural ability or protracted study, should be suddenly deprived of employment. If there be objections from any quarter the teacher should be duly notified and accuser and accused should be brought face to face before the board.

Mrs. Braddock, a Pittsburg lady, seven years a missionary in India, just returned, speaking of the famine, says people drop dead on the street, and the dead cart picks up 40 or 50 who have fallen and died during a night.

Speaking on the situation in China Mrs. Braddock says the empress dowager aids the Boxers but the better class of Chinese favor the restoration of the young emperor.

The war in South Africa up to this time, shows the British losses, exclusive of sick and wounded, have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 2403 non-commissioned officers and men; died of wounds, 70 officers and 610 non-commissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2624 non-commissioned officers and men; died of disease 133 officers and 4204 non-commissioned officers and men; invalided home 344 officers and 18,433 non-commissioned officers and men.

England has not ended her troubles in South Africa, as Lord Roberts has put a stop to the return of civilians and has ordered the mining men back to Blomfontein. He is credited with thinking that three months must elapse before affairs will be settled enough to permit of the resumption of business.

General Rundle has issued a proclamation announcing that farmers discovered to be harboring armed burghers and not informing against them, will have their farms confiscated and the receipts they hold for goods requisitioned and cancelled, or will be compelled to pay a fine of not less than half a crown per morgen on the area of farms.

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Lord Wolseley says China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of 400 million, all speaking the same language or dialect readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death.

Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made and tell me, if you can, where the end will be.

The Nebraska man, who nominated Mr. Bryan on behalf of his State, defining the Democratic doctrine and practice on expansion as exemplified in the history of the Government, stated the case clearly when he said "Democratic expansion is bounded on the north by the constitution of the United States, on the east by the Monroe doctine, on the south by the Declaration of Independence, and on the west by the Ten Commandments." To paraphrase, Republican expansion is bounded by criminal aggression, peaceful assimilation, grab all you can get, and the devil take the hindmost, with the constitution left out or applied in patches, and the Declaration an obsolete idea.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform, as adopted at Kansas City, is as purely an American enunciation of great, living principles, as our Declaration of Independence, which the platform starts out to endorse in its every letter.

The platform adopted at Philadelphia, and the policy of the McKinley administration, on the other hand, are at variance with the Declaration of Independence as framed by the Revolutionary sires. The McKinley platform has no endorsement of our great Charter of Liberty, as that would contradict all else in the trust framed, imperialistic, anti-American, European aping platform. The American people can find no foothold on any platform that stands for imperialism.

An Expensive Pipe.

The Howard Hustler says on Tuesday George Confer was cutting rye on the Swartz farm about a mile north of Howard. He lit his pipe, threw the match on the ground and went to get a drink of water. When he looked up he discovered the rye field on fire. The alarm was sounded and all hands turned out and fought the fire. About an acre of grain was destroyed before the fire could be put out.

Barn Burned.

A large barn owned by Mr. John Miller, located near Romola, took fire on Wednesday morning and was burned to the ground, and as near as we can find out considerable hay and a number of farm implements and some stock were destroyed, there was no insurance on the barn.

BRYAN OUR LEADER.

The nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for President, on Thursday last, by the unanimous voice of the representatives of six and a half millions of the voters of the United States, is an unusually high tribute paid to an American citizen—and it was a tribute well-merited. Mr. Bryan stands at the head of the world's great men, for ability, purity of character, and devotion to all that is for the welfare of the toiling masses.

The enthusiasm of the twenty-five thousand people who packed the convention hall exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Cheers made the great hall tremble; flags, banners, hats, canes, and 'kerchiefs were swung in numbers like snowflakes; this grand, wild scene of enthusiastic delight, continued for a long time and broke out again and again. The bands struck up, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia," and the "Star Spangled Banner." Leading Republican dailies admitted that such an outburst of enthusiasm was never witnessed, and that the enthusiasm in the convention that nominated McKinley, was nothing in comparison.

The Kansas City convention was purely a people's affair—no boss there; no trust influences; no millionaire ownership of state delegations—the people dominated the convention and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President.

The convention that nominated Mc Kinley was dominated by the trusts of whom Hanna was this chief, being ring master and wielder of the patronage lash—hence the light enthusiasm over the nomination of McKinley, and that was forced by the bosses.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, and October 4 and 18. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Baltimore 9 05 a. m.

This year the excursions from Philadelphia will be run by two routes. Those on July 26. August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18, going via Harrisburg and the picturesque valley of the Susquehanna as heretofore, special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m. Excursions of August 23 and September 20 running via Trenton, Manunka-Chunk, and the Delaware Valley, leaving Philadelphia on special traih at 8.00 a. m.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8 50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmyra, New Brunswick, and principal intermediate stations. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Cauandaigua, and Watkins within the limit returning, on the excursions of July 26, August 9, September 6, Oct. 4 and 18.

For the excursions of August 23 and September 20, stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo on return trip within limit of ticket.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Pas enger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. july12-3t

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevrad, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Fine Photos.

Smith, the photographer, will be at Centre Hall on Friday of each week. You are invited to sit for photos on that date. SMITH,
Photographer, State College.

Ice Water and Iced Water.

Ice cold water is not so good as iced water—that is water cooled by ice without coming in contact with it. The less of either the better. An abundance of it may be used with benefit—just before retiring, and also the first thing in the mornig. It is a cleanser of the system, and is a good diuretic.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna.

For the Pennsylvania Chatauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa, July 2 to August 8, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Frederick, Md., Canandaigua, and intermediate points, including all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania.

Tickets will be sold June 25 to Aug. 8, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. july12-2t

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Cure for Constipation.

I have been troubled with constipation for years. It was ruining my health, my comfort and my complexion, and I am glad to say that Celery King has restored all three, and this after trying many other medicines that were supposed to be good, but which were of no value whatever. I would like to tell every suffering woman what Celery King has done for me.—Nellie Gould, Medina, Ohio

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c and 50c.. 3

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON for sale cheap, with box. Inquire at Reporter Office.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Margaret Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE M. BOAL, Executor. Centre Hall, Pa.
HARRY KELLER, Bellefonte, Att'y. june28-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Nancy H. Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement GEORGE M. BOAL, Executor. Centre Hall, Pa.
HARRY KELLER, Att'y, Bellefonte. june28-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Reiber, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. REIBER, Adm'r
may24-6t Colyer

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Type writing. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
146m CENTRE HALL.

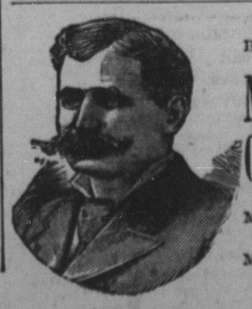
Spring Shoes

In all the New Toes, Heels, and Colors....

Oxfords and Strap Sandals.

Prices to suit Everybody.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.



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Re-Inauguration Of Our Famous 20 Per Cent. Reduction Sale!

Our entire stock—with few exceptions—is placed at your disposal at the most fascinating Sale of the closing Century. Get in the POOL and swim out of all your cares.

MONTGOMERY & CO.,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

GEO. T. BUSH. A. C. HEVERLY

Grand Closing Out Sale of Oxfords.

In order to make room in our already over-crowded store we must close out the balance of our Oxfords. Prices to suit everybody from 40c. to $3.00 per pair. Come early while sizes last.

Our winter stock which is coming, amounts to over $10,000, so that we can please everybody from the farmer's heavy shoe to the perfect Walkover, which is the finest shoe in the county today. Be sure and see them and be convinced.

POWERS SHOE CO.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

Wilbur A. HENNEY,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
All kinds of Fine

Carriage and Wagon Making

Woodwork neatly done.
Repainting a Specialty.
New work to order.
All work guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. 133m

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Easton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.44, a m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.23 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 1 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 11 45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4 26 p m, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8 57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 221, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.33 p. m, Washington 3 30 p. m, Baltimore 4 35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 34	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m,
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 48	3 18	7 03	....Snydertown....	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	....Mackeyville....	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	..MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	5 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....	†8 36		*11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.
J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD 1½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.
‡Daily except Sunday.
F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Grant Hoover, of insurance fame, of Bellefonte, had business in Centre Hall Monday.

——Harry Yearick, of Philadelphia, spent a week in town, visiting relatives over the Fourth.

——Mrs. D. J. Meyer returned home Saturday from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Shook, in Williamsport.

——Miss Mabel Bickford, of Lock Haven, was the guest of her friend Miss Emma Wolf last week.

——Miss May Rhone went to Harrisburg last week to remain over the Fourth visiting with friends.

——Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yerger, of Bellefonte, were guests at the home of Postmaster Boal on Sunday.

——H. Witmer Smith, with wife and son, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his parents in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Thomas Yearick returned home from Philadelphia last week after a months' visit with her two sons at that place.

——Ollie Mader, with wife and children, went to Mifflinburg last week to spend a week over the Fourth at their old home.

——Mrs. Little, of New York City, formerly Miss Mary Potter, is visiting her aunts, the Misses Potter, west of Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Frank Crawford and children returned home last week after a three weeks' visit with her parents, at Lamar.

——Mrs. Carver, of Binghamton, New York, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Schuyler, at the Presbyterian parsonage.

——Mr. J. H. Apple, president of the Frederick, Md., College for girls, was a visitor to Centre Hall last week, in the interest of his schools.

——Lawrence Bitner came up from Millersville, Pa., last week to spend his vacation with his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray.

——Mrs. William H. Runkle, Jr., returned home on Monday from a two weeks' visit with friends in York, Baltimore, and Gettysburg.

——Rev. Dr. Heisler, president of Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove, Pa. was the guest of his classmate, J. Witmer Wolf, last week.

——Mrs. Rebecca Sparr, of Boalsburg, arrived Monday, and is the guest of Mrs. Maggie Harper, on Church street.

——D. Wagner Geiss came home before the Fourth to spend a couple weeks. He is taking a full commercial course in the Lebanon Business College.

——Ed. Riter came home last week from York, Pa., where he was working for several months past in a large carriage works. Ed. expects to remain at home some time.

——Peter F. Keller went to Abilene, Kansas, last week, to attend the funeral of his brother, David Keller, whose remains were brought there from California to be interred.

——Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Thomas, Calvin, and Misses Jennie and Ruth, went to Buffalo Run on Saturday to remain over Sunday on a visit to Mrs. Thomas' father, Mr. William Witmer.

——Mr. William Stiver, of near Potters Mills, was a visitor to Centre Hall on Monday. He has been a severe sufferer from an illness of months with rheumatism and other ailments, and has been confined closely to his home.

——Miss Virna Geiss left on Monday of last week, on a visit with friends in Lancaster and Philadelphia, expecting to spend some time also enjoying the sea breezes of Atlantic City. She will remain several weeks.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Scholl and son, returned to their home at Altoona on Monday, after a visit with his parents east of Centre Hall. John is an engineer in the Altoona electric light plant.

——Miss Ray Fleisher, daughter of Mr. Uriah Fleisher, was the guest of her aunt, Miss Kate Fleisher last week. Miss Fleisher has completed a two years' course in a Baltimore, Md., school and is home on her college vacation.

——Mr. and Mrs. H. Eugene Shadle and little son, of Williamsport, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Shadle's father, John B. Bitner, west of Centre Hall. They drove up from Williamsport behind a spanking fine team Mr. Shadle owns.

——Miss Edith Boozer, daughter of D. A. Boozer, was home last week on her first visit to her father, after a five years' course at an institution for the deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia. She returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, accompanied by her father.

——The many friends in this section will sincerely sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Chris. H. Murray, of Colorado Springs, Col., in the recent death, on July 1st, of their eighteen-months-old daughter, Virginia Bard Murray, from an illness which defied the skill of the medical profession. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have been residing at Colorado Springs for over a year, in order that his health may be benefitted by that climate. He has opened a law office in that city and will not return again to the east to reside.

——Capt. A. C. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall yesterday.

——Abram Lukenbach, of Bellefonte, was a visitor at the home of D. J. Meyer, yesterday.

——Earl Fleming, who is a student at the Lock Haven Normal, is home on his college vacation.

——Mrs. Fred Kurtz, Jr., is visiting at the home of her mother in West Chester, Pa., for two weeks past.

——Prof. James Gregg, of Milesburg, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday, in the interest of a school book concern.

——Mr. J. A. Aikens and family, of Bellefonte, were the guests at the home of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, yesterday.

——Mr. Henry Potter was to Belleville, Mifflin county, last week, to attend the funeral of his cousin, Taylor Wilson.

——Will Fisher, son of Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, arrived yesterday, and is visiting at the home of J. Witmer Wolf.

——Mrs. Charles H. Meyer, of Millersburg, Pa., has been visiting her parents, Postmaster and Mrs. G. M. Boal, for ten days past.

——Centre county's popular Deputy Sheriff, Harry Jackson, with Harry Keller, Esq., of Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall Monday.

——Our good friend, Emanuel Fye, now on a big farm near Farmers Mills, came up to transact business and see old friends in the town, yesterday.

——Mrs. Samuel Heckman, with son and daughter, of [illegible], Pa., were arrivals last week on a visit of several weeks with her father, Mr. H. W. Kreamer.

——Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., and family, accompanied by Mrs. Schuyler's mother, Mrs. Carver, of Binghamton, N. Y., spent last Thursday at the home of Mr. Joshua T. Potter, west of town.

——T. T. Woomer and W. M. McAlevy, two young men from Burnham, Mifflin county, on a bicycle tour around the circle by Tyrone, were the guests of the family of Samuel Snyder, three days last week.

——William Schuyler, a student at Hamilton College, New York, Miss Louise Schuyler, a teacher in the Landsdown, Pa, public schools, are home enjoying their vacation with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. Schuyler, at the Presbyterian parsonage.

——Emory S. Ripka came up from Chambersburg, Pa., last week on a short visit with his parents at Centre Hill. Emory is one of the proprietors of the Chambersburg Business College, an institution bearing an excellent reputation. He reports a most favorable and encouraging term since he has assumed the management, with a more brilliant outlook for the college in the future.

——Mrs. C. E. Peck, of Roseste, Kan., arrived here a few days ago on a visit to her native home, and at present is staying at the home of her brother, J. J. Arney. Twenty-three years ago, the family left Centre Hall and moved to Kansas, where they engaged in farming. They own a large tract of land, Mrs. Peck telling us that they have a field of 190 acres of wheat alone to cut this season. She likes the west, and has no desire to live in the east again. She will not return home for at least a month yet.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest from that Busy Section.

Quite a few of our people spent the Fourth at State College.

Mr. D. C. Rossman, of Lewistown, is spending a few days in our community.

Mr. Edward Martz, of Altoona, is spending some time with his brother, Wm. Martz.

Colyer, our neighboring town, had a fine festival on the evening of the Fourth.

Winifred Love, who is working at Bellefonte, spent last Sunday at his home in this place.

Miss Gertie Ishler, who is attending a school in Philadelphia, came home last week to spend her vacation.

The farmers in our community are almost through with their hay making and some have some wheat cut.

What can have struck our neighborhood? There are weddings and rumors of weddings in every direction.

Mr. Wilber Burkholder, of Centre Hill, was seen in our town during last week. We are glad to see him looking so well after his accident.

For Drunkard Pensioners.

The pension department has ruled that "Any pensioner, the victim of strong drink and dissipated habits, who makes a public nuisance of himself, may be investigated by Uncle Sam, and if found guilty is likely to be dropped from the pension rolls."

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's", says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Letter as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

The planer in the Spring Mills planing mill broke down last week, forcing the company to suspend operations for several days.

Harris' dramatic troupe were here on Tuesday evening last, and presented a rehash of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The play was fairly well done and audience large.

A half dozen pigs have been running wild up and down the pike for the last ten days. People had an idea that this kind of business was positively prohibited. If it is, why does Mr. Kline, constable, not lock them up?

Mrs. Keller of Madisonburg, at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. T. Corman, had a slight stroke of paralysis on Saturday morning last, which threatened serious consequences. At present writing however, she has improved very considerably.

The ladies of the Lutheran church had a festival here on Saturday evening last, which proved a decided success, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The lawn opposite the furniture store of John Smith & Bro, had been selected, but owing to the rain the festival was transferred to the residence of Mrs. John Heckman.

The Fourth here was hardly a celebration in the old style. Several private residences were very neatly decorated with flags and the national colors, notably Michael Shires, insurance agent, David Burrell and Mrs. Vanvalzah; of course the inevitable fire cracker played its usual important part. No special display of fireworks was made anywhere here; save the report of the fire cracker, the day passed off about like any other day.

O. T. Corman, merchant, W. P. Alexander, miller, Samuel Brown, P. R. R. agent, Wm. Ruhl, hotel, and R. B. Gentzel, engineer, members of the Spring Mills Castle K. of G. E., attended the installatian of the officers of Millheim Castle on Thursday evening last, and report having met with a grand and cordial reception. Spring Mills Castle is rapidly growing in strength and influence. At a special session on Monday evening last, they initiated ten new members, gentlemen of ability and influence. At the close of the session, the members adjourned to the residence of Mr. Corman, where an ice cream and cake service awaited them, to which all did ample justice. This Castle has always regarded character and intelligence of far more value than mere numerical strength, consequently the Castle is rapidly growing influential. New officers will be installed on Saturday evening next.

An evening or two since while your humble servant was sauntering along the romantic shores of Penns creek, enjoying the dim scenery, refreshing breeze and soft moonlight, he was suddenly startled by silvery voices apparently emenating from the bosom of the waters and at some distance. Immediately mermaids and goddesses were suggested. The REPORTER'S man, ever on the alert for the ordinary and marvelous, followed the enchanting voices until he reached a small bend in the creek, then the mystery of the voices was solved. Here in the placid waters of this beautiful stream, were five of Spring Mills' fairest daughters, arrayed in their antiquated robes enjoying themselves by bathing, splashing each other, and scaring the poor little fishes out of their senses. After viewing this lively scene for a few moments, your correspondent quietly wended his way towards the village, seeking other fields and pastures new.

MILLHEIM.

Childrens' Day Service Observed in the United Evangelical Church.

J. H. Reifsnyder is spending several days in Philadelphia.

Miss Mame Miller visited her brother at Jersey Shore last week.

Mrs. Lucy Henney and son Wilbur, of Centre Hall, were in our town over Sunday.

Miss Ada Breon returned Thursday, from a two weeks' visit with friends in Williamsport.

Mrs. Irvin Luse and son Ralph, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives in town at present.

Edward Confer, of Spring Mills, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in this place.

Messrs. Charlie and Frank Freeby, spent the Fourth at the home of J. P. Condo, on Main street.

Charley Morris returned from a trip to Millersburg on Monday. While there he joined a comping party, and reports a jolly time.

The Misses Annie Palmer, of Punxsutawney, and Cora Witman, of Hublersburg, were guests at the home of William Hartman for the last two weeks.

Mrs. William Musser and her daughters, Adale and Margaret, returned on Friday last from an extended visit to Chicago and several other western cities.

Rev. H. W. Buck took a business trip to Lewisburg on Tuesday; on his return he was accompanied by his son Harry, who had been spending the last two weeks in Lewisburg and Shamokin.

New Hardware Store.

D. Irvin's Sons, of Bellefonte, beg to announce that they have opened a branch store at Centre Hall, where they will carry a full line of all kinds of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Agateware, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc. Prices as low as the lowest, and all goods new and the best in the market. A call is invited

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Sold by J. D. Murray's drug store, Centre Hall

Childrens' Day services were held in the United Evangelical church on Sunday, July 1. The church was artistically decorated with ferns, rhododendron, flags and bunting. In every sense of the word it was a "Childrens' service," as all the recitations and a great deal of the singing was done by the children. The music especially deserves mention, being under the leadership of Prof. Al. Stover, of Aaronsburg.

LINDEN HALL.

An Interesting Game of Ball Played Last Saturday.

Sheriff Cyrus Brungart was seen on our streets Friday of last week.

Misses Freida Hess and Gertrude Wieland spent Tuesday in Bellefonte.

The prospects for a good corn crop are splendid; corn out in tassel some places.

Mr. Spangler who was unfortunate about two weeks ago is improving very rapidly.

Miss Jennie Wiebly attended the Rudy-Hollen wedding at State College last week.

The Fourth was spent very quietly in our little town; only a few fire crackers occasionally exploding broke the monotony.

Will Felding after spending a few days at his home, north of town, has again returned to Philadelphia, where he is employed by the street car company.

The long looked for and much needed rain came Friday, then Saturday was followed by heavier showers, and the streams were very much higher than usual and very muddy.

The farmers through this section of the country are busy harvesting their wheat crop. As a general thing wheat is very poor through here and there can scarcely be seen a field of good wheat.

Miss Edna Schock, of Huntingdon, after having spent two weeks visiting at the homes of her aunts, Mrs. Catharine Wieland, and Mrs. Drusilla Hess, returned to her home at that place on Tuesday. Miss Edna made quite a number of friends while here, and we hope she may return sometime in the near future. She said she enjoyed her trip to "State immensely," That's all right Charley show the ladies a fine time.

The game of ball played by the Boalsburg High School against Linden Hall team last Saturday, was quite a success for the Linden Hall boys. Of course it is to be understood their team was composed of larger and heavier men, (men against boys) then the Boalsburg High School team furnished them their pitcher, otherwise they would not have played. We were all sorry boys to see you defeated but we hope you will be victorious on the 26th inst. The score was 17-19.

Our farmers through this section are harvesting good crops of wheat.

Albert Garbrick is visiting at the home of his uncle Wash. at present.

Arthur Kimport and family, of Bellefonte, are visiting at the home of his uncle at this place.

James Snyder, who was home on a weeks' visit, returned in time to spend the Fourth at this place.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	7
Shoulders	11
Ham	16
Tallow	5
Potatoes	25
Sides	6

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	...
Corn	50
Oats	30
Rye	50
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	75
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	45
Shelled Corn	40
Rye	56
Oats	26
Barley	10
New Potatoes	40
Eggs	12
Butter	12
Lard	7
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	7
Roller flour	50

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, July 11.

Wheat, 78.

Corn No. 2 mixed, 47.

Butter, fancy creamery, 19; prints, 22.

Eggs, fresh, 13.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, hens, 11c; old roosters, 7a8; spring chickens, large, 18a20c, small 14a17c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:

Timothy hay, choice, $16.50; mixed $14.50.

Straight rye straw, $17; wheat and oats straw, $9.

Lock Haven curb market:

Butter 20, eggs 15 to 18.

Spring chickens, per pair, 50.

Old chickens, per pair, 60 to 70.

Potatoes 50 to 60.

Onions and radishes, per bunch, 5.

Cherries, raspberries and currants, per quart, 5 to 8.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

The Reporter always has the news.

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jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
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6	Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.	.25
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8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, External or Internal	.25
18	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Difficult Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharge, Earache	.25
23	Scrofula, Swellings and Ulcers	.25
24	General Debility, Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
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31	Painful Menses, Pruritus	.25
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitations	1.00
33	Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria	.25
35	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
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Later died of T. B.

THE NEWS.

General MacArthur, at Manila, cables the War Department the list of recent killed and wounded.

The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of the Samoan Islands of Tutuila, showing the satisfactory workings of the new government established there by the Navy.

Secretary Long has named Capt. Merrill Miller as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Capt. George E. Idle to be captain of the same yard.

A summary of the year's work of the Patent Office has been given out by the commissioner.

A report of the conditions in the Alaskan gold fields has been received at the War Department.

Rear-Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard vice Rear-Admiral Barker.

A contract was signed in New York by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the substitution of the third-rail system in the Belt Line Tunnel for the trolley.

Henry Wade Rogers, late president of Northwestern University, was elected a professor in the Yale Law School.

The roof over a walk at the Union Depot in Pittsburg collapsed and a number of passengers were injured.

Antonio Soso and Jose Vasquez, two Mexican cattlemen, fought with guns in Arizona and both were killed.

General Otis was summoned to Washington and had a conference with Secretary Root and General Miles.

Governor General Wood, of Cuba, issued orders to have the three regiments ready for departure.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of New York, was appointed a paleontologist in the Geological Survey.

John Roe, colored, who attempted an assault on a girl near Columbia, Ala., was shot to pieces.

Elmer Andrews, a farmer, of near Bridgeville, Del., was arrested on the charge of forgery.

Mrs. John Burke was run over and killed by the cars at Piedmont, W. Va.

There were five deaths from the heat in Philadelphia.

Ludwig Reiter, of Munich, Germany, arrested in Baltimore as he was about to sail for Germany, died in a prison cell in Washington, where he was taken to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Col. C. O. B. Cowardin, editor-in-chief of the Richmond Dispatch, and president of the Dispatch Company, died of typhoid fever, aged forty-eight years.

Ten additional indictments against city officials of Syracuse were brought in by the extraordinary grand jury summoned by Governor Roosevelt.

It was stated that Archbishop Keane may not accept the appointment to the Archdiocese of Dubuque on account of the local opposition to him.

The International Good Roads Congress closed in Port Huron, Mich., having taken steps for the formation of a national association.

Emil Markenberg, an aeronaut, fell from a height of five hundred feet in Santa Ana, Cal., and was killed.

Justice J. H. Lippincott, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in Jersey City.

Anna and Lena Weh were drowned while boating in the Mohawk river at Schenectady, N. Y.

There was a warm fight over the currency plank in the Committee on Resolutions at the Kansas City Convention. There will probably be two reports, and the matter will be fought out in the convention.

The Vice-Presidential situation is still chaotic, with a leaning toward Stevenson.

Charles A. Higgins, assistant general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, died at his home in Chicago.

The "Fourth" was generally observed throughout the country. President McKinley viewed a parade in Canton, and Ex-Secretary of State Day made an address.

In Washington the day was observed quietly.

In Santiago de Cuba Cubans assisted Americans in their observance.

The Stars and Stripes were in evidence in Kingston, Jamaica.

Hamilton Smith, a well-known mine operator, died at Durham, N. H.

A blank cartridge fired at close range in Philadelphia by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks of a highly explosive character cost the lives of seven children, the probable death of three others and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons.

Probably threescore men, women and children were killed and many were injured, nine fatally, in the wrecking of a trolley car on the outskirts of Tacoma.

Three men were killed and one man had a leg broken by a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Durkin's Cut, near Henryville, Pa.

Governor Roosevelt spoke at different points in Kansas.

Search for victims of the North German Lloyd Line fire continued in New York and several more bodies were discovered.

The big reservoir of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) waterworks burst. More than 100,000,000 gallons of water was let loose and rushed down through the valley adjacent, flooding an area peopled by about 9000 persons.

In the storm off Bering Sea coast on June 6 the sloop Seattle, with seven men, capsized, drowning, as is believed by the officers of the steamer Aberdeen, which has arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Nome, all of the occupants.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, created a furore at the Monetary League meeting in Kansas City by saying that, so far as he knew, there was no reason for changing the ratio of silver coinage.

It is reported that a fight occurred Sunday between eight cowboys and ranchmen and Chinamen belonging to the Pei-Chung colony, located in Duval county, Texas.

All the union coal miners in Alabama, about 10,000 in number, quit work, pending the settlement of the wage dispute.

It is probable that Gen. Charles F. Dick will succeed George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, who sent to Senator Hanna a letter containing his resignation as a member of the Republican National Committee.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WM. J. BRYAN NOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

STEVENSON FOR VICE PRES.

Convention at Kansas City Completes Its Work and Adjourns—Towne Succeeds in Inducing the Silver Republicans Not to Nominate Him and Says It Is His Duty to Vote for Stevenson.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan for President and adopted its platform, completed its work by nominating Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, could have had the nomination for second place, but he checked a great stampede which was started in his behalf. The New York delegation led this stampede and presented Hill as its candidate. The vast crowd shouted wildly for Hill, but he made a speech saying firmly that he could not accept the nomination and this headed off the movement.

Those who were put in nomination before the convention, besides Stevenson and Hill, were Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Col. Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina; J. Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, and A. W. Patrick, of Ohio. Lewis withdrew his name before the balloting began. James S. Hogg, of Texas, and Elliott Danforth, of New York, received one vote each, though they were not formally nominated. The totals in the result of the ballot were as follows:

Stevenson	559½
Hill	200
Towne	89½
Patrick	46
Carr	23
Smith	16
Danforth	1
Hogg	1

The number of votes necessary to a choice—two-thirds of the convention—was 624. When the end of the ballot had been reached Tennessee changed its vote to Stevenson and others followed, until every vote was recorded in his favor. He was then declared the nominee of the convention. At 3.21 p. m. the convention adjourned finally, having been in session since 10.45 a. m.

It was discovered early in the day that there was no income tax plank in the platform. Mr. Bryan is said to have called the attention of Chairman James K. Jones, of the National Committee, to this, but the convention adjourned without inserting such a plank.

The National Committee met in the afternoon and organized for the campaign. Senator Jones was re-elected chairman and ex-Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, vice-chairman.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

FIRST DAY.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention of 1900, which met in the new convention hall at Kansas City at noon on the Fourth of July, developed a decided surprise.

Not only was the plan of the leaders for a one-day convention spoiled, but nothing beyond the actual work of organization was accomplished, notwithstanding that the convention was in session until 10.34 o'clock at night. Three sessions were held—from noon to 2.30 p. m., from 4.43 to 4.51 p. m., and from 8.33 to 10.34 p. m. At the last-named hour an adjournment was taken until 10.30 o'clock a. m., which is equivalent to 11.30 according to Baltimore time.

The opening session was devoted chiefly to the selection of Gov. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, a speech by Governor Thomas, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the appointment of committees. The second session transacted no important business, as the committees were not ready to report. At the night session all the committees reported except that on resolutions, which was still debating the platform. Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was selected as permanent chairman and made a speech. Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, also spoke. As the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, the convention accomplished little of actual business.

The committee on resolutions held a meeting and debated the platform in lively style. Three drafts of the platform were presented. One of these was from R. L. Metcalf, of Nebraska, and was accepted as Mr. Bryan's expression upon this question. It contained a specific plank declaring for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Other provisions in this platform were aimed at trusts, the protective tariff and the imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration. Liberty and home government were promised to the Filipinos and sympathy was expressed for the Boers.

The two other platform drafts were submitted by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, and L. F. Garrard, of Georgia, respectively. They did not differ materially from the Bryan platform, except that they contained merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without specific mention of 16 to 1.

The committee soon plunged into an animated debate, which continued up to a late hour at night. No decision was reached, but it was said that a slight majority of the committee was opposed to a 16-to-1 plank.

If the resolutions committee is ready to report Thursday it is expected that there will be a debate on the floor of the convention.

The convention was marked by scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. There were two notable demonstrations. One, an ovation to ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, lasted 20 minutes in the afternoon. The other came at night, when Permanent Chairman Richardson mentioned Hon. William J. Bryan's name. It lasted 30 minutes.

The Silver Republican National Convention met at the Auditorium in Kansas City. Charles A. Towne, chairman of that party's National Committee, called it to order. After some speechmaking and the appointment of a committee to confer with the Democrats on the Vice-Presidency the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m.

The tendency is now toward Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Ex-Senator Hill could get the nomination, it is believed, if he would accept, but he says firmly that he will not do so. The booms of Charles A. Towne and William Sulzer seem to be declining.

SECOND DAY.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—When the news spread about the time for the meeting of the convention that 16 to 1 had been finally agreed upon by the committee on resolutions, it was received with varied feelings. The silver men were exultant, while those of moderate tendencies were correspondingly disappointed.

The fact that the majority members of the committee represented only 158 electoral votes was much commented upon. The great States, with the fewest exceptions, were in the minority, but as Idaho on the committee counted as much as Pennsylvania or Maryland, the great States did not amount to much. All were waiting to see how it would be in the convention, where the minority would have a chance to debate.

It was late when Chairman Richardson struck his gavel. By this time the mob was everywhere, wedged in the galleries with not an inch to spare, boldly crowding in on all the reserved sections, overwhelming the press representatives and the special guests on the stage. Every aisle was blocked, the seats of the delegates were monopolized and it was evident that it was an assemblage which required skillful and strong handling.

The chairman made a brief address to the spectators, asking them to assist him in maintaining order. This was like whistling against the wind. The sergeant-at-arms stepped to the front and informed those who were indulging in the innocent play of freemen's spirits that if it did not stop a platoon of police would charge. This meant business, and it had a temporary effect.

The interval was availed of to present ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who did his best to kill time for the benefit of the committee on platform, which, having been up all night, was not yet ready to report.

Mr. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, followed. He stirred up the anti-English sentiment finely.

The demands for Hill were constant, but Hill did not think his time had come.

The chairman announced that the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report before 3.30 p. m., and adjournment was taken until that time. The crowd filed out to the accompaniment of "Maryland, My Maryland."

Disorder began long before the commencement of the afternoon session of the convention. Crowded to suffocation is a faint expression of the situation.

The first business was the reading of the platform by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. The reading was interrupted with frequent applause.

During the reading word was passed among the delegates that the minority of the committee on resolutions would submit no report, being content with having imperialism constituted the foremost plank. The platform was adopted by acclamation. Outward harmony had been restored, at any rate and there was no movement of dissent from any quarter.

Nominations for President were now called for.

Bryan was put in nomination before the convention by Willis D. Oldham, Assistant Attorney-General of Nebraska. Seconding speeches were made by George W. Perkins, of Texas; ex-Senator White, of California; Judge Thompson, of Illinois; ex-Senator Hill, of New York; Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Blair Lee, of Maryland; Tennant Lomax, of Alabama; W. B. Moore, of North Carolina; John H. Atwood, of Kansas; H. L. Fuqua, of Louisiana; Thos. E. Barkworth, of Michigan; W. C. Baker, of Ohio; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; T. W. Maloney, of Vermont; L. G. Bohmrich, of Wisconsin; Charles Slater, of the District of Columbia; John H. Wise, of Hawaii, and Mrs. Cohen, of Utah.

The convention then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Imperialism Takes Up First and Foremost Attention, But Silver Plank Gets In.

Kansas City (Special).—Following is the platform, in part, adopted unanimously by the Democratic National Convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter.

We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Porto Rico law enacted by Congress is denounced, and it is declared that the law imposes upon the people of the island a government without their consent and taxation without their representation.

The demand is made for the prompt fulfillment of the pledge to the Cuban people that the United States has no intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification.

The Philippine policy of the Administration is denounced, which, it is declared, involved the Republic in unnecessary war. An immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, is favored.

Territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens, is favored, while unalterable opposition to seizing or purchasing distant islands outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens is expressed.

The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, is regarded as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, both in letter and in spirit, is insisted upon.

Opposition to militarism is declared. A small standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

The Democratic party is pledged to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted in order to curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The Dingley Tariff law is condemned, and the enlargement of the Inter-State Commerce law is favored.

The principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 are reaffirmed and indorsed, and the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, is demanded.

The currency bill enacted by Congress is denounced, and the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them is demanded.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people is favored.

Opposition to Government by injunction is declared, and arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes is favored. A Department of Labor with a seat in the Cabinet is also favored.

Liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors are favored.

The immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States is favored.

The territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are promised Statehood, and Alaska and Porto Rico home rule and a territorial form of government.

The improvement of the arid islands of the West is favored.

The enforcement and extension of the Chinese exclusion law is favored.

An entangling alliance with any foreign nation is condemned, and sympathy with the Boers in their struggle to maintain their liberty is expressed.

HORROR AT HOBOKEN

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE ESTIMATED AT FROM 50 TO 200.

SHIPS AND PIERS BURNED.

Flames Started in Cotton on North German Lloyd Company's Wharves—Four Great Ocean Liners Caught and Members of Crew and Passengers Found Death in Flames or Water.

New York (Special).—Almost $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons were injured and at least 1500 lives were imperiled by a fire that started among cotton bales stored on Pier No. 3 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, N. J.

In less than 15 minutes the flames covered an area a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the actual shore line to the bulkheads, from 600 to 1000 feet away, and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more smaller harbor craft in its grasp. It is believed that about 200 lives were lost and 300 persons were injured. The hospitals in New York, Hoboken and Jersey City were crowded with the injured.

Those who gathered along the shores of the Hudson river to witness the great conflagration saw a spectacle that they can never forget, and one that will always have a conspicuous place in the history of New York.

River and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke, through which angry flames, bursting as from volcanoes, on the Jersey shore, and in the water itself, leaped like red spheres into the sky. The surface of the water was covered with floating and blazing masses of freight, thrown in haste from the doomed vessels, all unnoticed in the mad rush to rescue more precious human life, threatening or being sacrificed in the great ships. And through the pall of smoke a great crimson sun, enlarged to thrice its size by the haze, glared like an enormous eye as it slowly sank in the West. Such was the tremendous spectacle presented on the surface of the Hudson river, as if it had been some holiday pageant. It was made tragic by the realization that somewhere in that smoke, somewhere beneath the turbid waters, scores of lives had been lost or were then in their last desperate struggle against death.

The greatest loss of life appears to have been on the Saale. She carried 450 people, and was to have sailed for Boston. When the police-boat captain went aboard of her with his rescue party he saw bodies lying all about the deck. The steamship Bremen carried a crew of 300 men, the Main 250, and if as many lives were lost on the Bremen and Main as on the Saale the number of lives will be very great. Then, also, many perished on the piers, the canal-boats and lighters.

The burning or smoldering remains of canal-boats, lighters and barges are scattered all the way down the river and bay to Staten Island and Governor's Island. Each of these craft will add something to the list of the dead.

The loss to the North German Lloyd docks alone is placed at $2,000,000. The value of the great quantities of cotton, oil and various other merchandise on the docks has not been estimated at this time. The loss to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company alone will probably come close to $10,000,000, as the Bremen, the Main and the Saale were almost totally destroyed. The Kaiser Wilhelm was somewhat damaged. The five storehouses of the Campbell Company were greatly damaged, the loss on one building alone being placed at $1,500,000. The value of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Phoenicia is not known, but this will swell the amount of damage. The Thingvalla pier was burned, and the dock of the Hamburg-American Line suffered greatly. A number of small buildings in Hoboken were destroyed along the wharves, with their contents.

From what can be learned the flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in 15 minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in a huge blaze that sent great clouds of smoke high up into the air.

The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked were unable to reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames, they were forced to jump overboard.

At the docks of the North German Lloyd were the Saale, a single-screw passenger steamship of 4965 gross tons; the Bremen, a twin-screw passenger and freight of 10,526 tons, and the Main, a twin-screw freight and passenger steamship of 10,200 gross tons. They all caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels at the dock that escaped.

The loss of the crews of these vessels will reach 100.

The fire was first discovered by a watchman on the pier at 4 o'clock. He saw a small streak of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on Pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Saale. He immediately sent in an alarm.

In a few minutes the flames had extended to the steamship and were communicated to the adjoining pier on the north. Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Main. Tugs were immediately made fast to the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and she was gotten out into midstream with safety, although badly scorched at the bows. The steamship Main, however, was doomed, as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel.

Then by a shift in the wind the flames were sent in the direction of Pier No. 1 which was to the south end of Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American Line, at which the steamship Phoenicia, a twin-screw passenger steamer of 6761 gross tons, was docked. The flames got a good hold on the Phoenicia, and she was towed out into midstream ablaze.

The fire had by this time become so fierce that the officers of the Hamburg-American Line decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phoenicia lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save the other property no attention was paid to them, and they were allowed to burn.

It is feared that the loss of life in the hold of the vessels was frightful, as it is said that many of the crews, who were asleep at the time, were imprisoned there.

The Main had just arrived and some of the passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of them jumped overboard, and, save for the few who were picked up by the tugs, not one has been heard from, although every hotel and hospital in the City of Hoboken is crowded with injured. Some of the passengers of the Main tried to escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames.

There was a panic on each of the ships. Many persons jumped overboard, and the water for some distance along the docks was lined with people. They were clinging to the piers and even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up; many were drowned. Peter Quinn, a justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells a story of having seen at least 30 people perish.

HAVANA WILD WITH JOY.

Inauguration of Mayor Rodriguez Rouses Cubans—General Wood and Staff Present.

Havana (By Cable).—At no time since the American occupation of Cuba has Havana shown such scenes of enthusiasm and excitement as were witnessed Sunday upon the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, the first Cuban elected mayor. Every house on the principal streets was decorated, even the palace being gaily trimmed with both American and Cuban flags. Firecrackers and rockets were going off all day, while the hymn "Bayamo" seemed to be on the lips of everybody, from children to graybeards. The inauguration ceremonies took place at noon in the council chamber.

General Wood, accompanied by his staff, entered the building by a private door, and was received by Gen. Maximo Gomez and General Rodriguez, who escorted him to the chamber, which was decorated with flags and flowers. The proceedings commenced by Senor Mederos, the outgoing mayor, reading a resume of what had been done since Senor Lacoste first took office. At the conclusion of the reading General Rodriguez and the new council were sworn in, when the band struck up the hymn "Bayamo" amid loud "vivas" from the large crowd which had gathered outside.

General Rodriguez merely said he thought it was unnecessary to make any remarks. His future actions, he said, would speak more than words. He thought the best they could do now would be to go over to the military department and tell General Wood that they thoroughly believed in the good faith of the United States Government and also indorsed his administration of affairs. Turning, he cordially shook hands with General Wood and then led the way to the banquet hall. The banquet was laid for eighty guests. Speeches were made in a spirit expressive of much more cordial good will towards the Americans than the local papers would have people believe exists.

Addressing General Wood, the new mayor said the governor's administration had been such as to elicit the admiration, not only of his own countrymen, but the gratitude of all Cuba, and on behalf of the National party, he desired to state that it had the fullest confidence in the intentions of the American administration.

Replying, General Wood said that the United States had always intended to carry out the joint resolution of Congress and that every step taken by the Government in connection with Cuban affairs had tended for that end. The forming of the rural guards and the gradual withdrawal of United States troops was only a small portion of what was intended. Nobody, he declared, could defeat the results unless it was the Cubans themselves.

A long procession was then formed, in which fully 12,000 men and ten bands took part, and marched past the mayor's office and that of the governor, greeting both with great enthusiasm.

ORDERED TO CHINA.

Gen. Chaffee Will Take Charge of American Troops in Orient.

Washington (Special).—The purpose of the Government to place an adequate military force in China was made perfectly clear when orders were issued to Brig.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant probably than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, directing him to "take command of the troops ordered to China," and proceed to Pekin by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides.

It had been expected that the military forces would be concentrated at Chee-Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, indicated a firm determination on the part of the Government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese Government.

Victims of Lightning.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Storms have done much damage throughout Southern Indiana and Kentucky. At Brazil, Ind., Mrs. William Vespers and Miss Ida Lehman were seriously injured by lightning, and several houses were damaged. At Dublin, Ind., George Shepman was killed by lightning and Alexander Hannan prostrated. At West Manchester, O., Henry Brown was killed, and at Chillicothe, O., Richard Hinkle was killed by lightning.

ISOLATED GREATNESS.

The man who never makes mistakes,
He is the creature who awakes
The soul to scorn, the brow to frown
With wrath no charity can drown.
Men sound his praise with zeal intense
And bid us heed his excellence.
But none the less, when he comes 'round,
Discomfort seems to reign profound.
For how can he, so coldly wise,
Extend a hand and sympathize
With simple, struggling, mortal men,
Who rise and fall and rise again?
How can his heart responsive beat
To that remorseful mood complete
Of those who feel they cannot be,
Strive though they may, as good as he?
He knows all things in human life,
Save to forgive the struggling men
Who grope and stumble now and then.
I'd rather be a dull machine
And clink and clank in a routine
Of duty until something breaks
Than he who never makes mistakes.
—Washington Star.

"GO!"

An Episode of Invasion.

BY FRANKLIN W. CALKINS.

The new El Dorado was in sight. Gordon's party of twelve tired frontiersmen had mounted the high divide which separates the sources of the Running Water from those of the Cheyenne. For five weeks the men had shovelled drifts, buffeted blizards and kept a constant vigil among the interminable sand-hills. By means, too, of stable canvas, shovels, axes, iron picket-pins and a modicum of dry feed, they had kept in good condition the splendid eight-mule team which drew their big freighter.

In fact "Gordon's outfit" was a model one in every respect, and probably no similar body of men ever faced our snow-bound, trackless plains, better equipped for the adventure. And now the muffled marchers cheered as "Cap" Gordon halted them, and pointed to a blurred and inky upheaval upon the far rim of a limitless waste of white. The famous Black Hills, a veritable wonderland, unseen hitherto by any party of whites save the men of Custer's expedition, lay before them.

Two more days and the gold-seekers would gain the shelter of those pine-covered hills, where their merry axes would "eat chips" until shelter, comfort and safety from attack were secured. Out of the bitter cold, after weeks of toil and danger, into warmth and safety—no wonder they were glad!

As yet they had seen no sign of the hostile Sioux, but their frosty cheers, thin and piping, had hardly been borne away by the cutting wind when a moving black speck appeared on the western horizon.

The speck drew nearer, and resolved itself into a solitary horseman. Could it be that a single Sioux would approach a party of their strength? They watched the rider without anxiety. They were so near the goal now that no war party of sufficient strength to become a menace was likely to become a menace was likely to be gathered. They were equipped with an arsenal of modern guns, with fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, and had boasted they were "good to stand off three hundred Sioux."

Nearer and nearer drew the horseman, his pony coming on in rabbit-like jumps to clear the drifts. Speculation ceased. It was an Indian—probably a hunter strayed far from his village, half-starved and coming to beg for food. Well, the poor wretch should have frozen bread and meat, as much as he could eat—they could not stop to give him better fare.

It was as cold as Greenland. The bundled driver upon the great wagon slapped his single line, and yelled at the plodding mules. Eleven buffalo-coated, fur-encased men with feet clad in snow-packs marched at the tail of the freighter. In such weather their cold "shooting-irons" were left in the wagon, nor did they deem it necessary now to get them out.

They were prepared for a begging Indian, but the apparition which finally rode in upon the monotony of their long march seemed to them a figure as farcial as savage. As the Sioux horseman confronted them he lowered his blanket, uncovering his solemn, barbarian face, and stretching out one long arm, pointed them back upon their trail.

"Go!" he said, and he repeated the command with fierce insistence.

The big freight wagon rattled on, but the footmen halted for a moment to laugh.

The Indian stretched his lean arm and shouted, "Go!" still more savagely. It was immensely funny. Gordon's men jeered the solitary autocrat, and laughed until their icicled beards pulled. They bade him get into a drift and cool off; asked him if his mother knew he was out, and whether his feet were sore, and if it hurt him much to talk, and if he hadn't a brother who could chin-chin washtado?

His sole answer to their jeering, as he rode alongside, was "Go! go! go!" repeated with savage emphasis and a flourish of his arm to the southward.

The footmen were plodding a dozen yards in the rear of the freight wagons and still laughing frostily at this queer specimen of "Injun" when the savage spurred his pony forward. A few quick leaps carried him up to the toiling eight-mule team. His blanket dropped around his hips, and a repeating carbine rose to his face. Both wheelers dropped at the first shot, killed by a single ounce slug. A rapid fusillade of shots was distributed among the struggling mules, and then the Sioux was off, shaking his gun and yelling defiance, his pony going in zig-zag leaps and like the wind.

Men ran tumbling over each other to get into the wagon and at their guns. The teamster and two or three others who, despite the cold, carried revolvers under their great-coats, jerked off their mittens and fumbled with stiff fingers for their weapons. They had not been nerved up with excitement, like the Sioux, and before they could bring their guns to bear the savage was well out upon the prairie.

And when these men tried, with rifle or revolver, to shoot at the swiftly moving, erratic mark presented by the cunning Sioux and his rabbit-like pony the cutting wind numbed their fingers and filled their eyes with water, the glistening snow obscured their front sights, and they pelted a white waste furiously with bullets.

The anger which raged in them as they saw that the Sioux had escaped scot free was something frightful. Six mules of the splendid eight lay weltering in blood; another was disabled, and only one had come off without hurt. Half the counties of northern Iowa had been scoured to get together "Gordon's pride," as this fine frieght team had been named, before the party left Sioux City,

The blight of their hopeful expedition, the frightful peril of their situation, were lost sight of in their desire for revenge, which burned in the heart of every man of them as they gazed upon the stricken, stiffening heap of animals. All were for giving chase immediately. They believed they could easily overtake the Sioux among the drifts of the lower lands, where creeks and snow filled ravines must cause him to shift his course continually.

"Boys," said Gordon, when some of them had hastily begun to strip for the chase, "boys, this is my particular affair. You make camp and fit it for fightin'. I'll either get that Sioux, or he'll fetch his tribe back and get us."

Cy Gordon was their captain. He had been a hay and wood contractor for many years in the Sioux country, and his word was law to this little band.

There was no need to argue that no man could even have guessed at the daring and disaster they had looked upon. The performance had been too appallingly simple and easy. It had come as unexpectedly as the flood of a cloudburst or the bursting of a gun.

While his men stood vengefully and fiercely watching the flying Sioux Gordon stripped himself of his superlative wrappings, stocked his pockets with frozen bread and cartridges, slipped on a pair of snowshoes kept for an emergency, tightened his belt and then launched himself in pursuit.

Horse and rider were again no more than a speck upon the vast snow field. Gordon, with an "express" rifle under his arm, took the long, swinging stride of the accomplished snow-shoer. In an hour the speck upon the snow had not grown smaller.

At noon, by the sun, upon a broad flat where tall grass held the snow, Gordon came almost within bullet range of the Sioux. An hour later, among a tangle of driftwood vines, there was an exchange of shots, and the Sioux's pony dropped in its tracks. The Indian dodged out of sight, and Gordon pushed warily on with a grin of hate under his icicles.

He took up the Sioux's tracks, and noted with satisfaction that the Indian's moccasined feet punched clear through the light crust at every other step. In just a little while!

But he followed for an hour or more among a seemingly interminable tangle of gullies without catching a glimpse of the wary dodger. Then he emerged into a wider valley, to find that the artful rascal had escaped out of his range and out of sight upon a wind-swept stretch of river ice.

Gordon ground his teeth and swept over the smooth surface, sweating, despite the sharp cold, from fierce exertion. At a turn of the river he saw the Sioux; but there were others, more than a score of them, mounted and approaching the runner. The mule-killer's camp or town was close at hand.

Exhausted from his long run, Gordon, in his own language, threw up the sponge. He hastily sought the cover of river drifts, and scooped himself a kind of rifle pit. Then, with a pile of cartridges between his knees, and slapping his hands to keep his fingers ready for action, he waited, meaning to do what execution he could before the end.

There was considerable parley between the Sioux, and then only a single Indian advanced towards the white man. This one came on afoot, within gunshot, then stopped and shook his blanket in token that he wanted to approach and talk.

Gordon laughed. The situation appeared to him grimly humorous. He motioned to the Indian to come on, and kept him well covered with his rifle. A moment later, however, he lowered his gun.

Whatever fate awaited Gordon he knew that he stood in no danger of a treacherous stroke from the approaching Sioux. It was the chief, Red Cloud.

Gordon arose, and the chief came forward with a hand outstretched. "My young man has killed your mules," was Red Cloud's greeting in the Sioux tongue.

Gordon understood. "Yes," he said, "and I will not take your hand until you have done right."

The grave old chief drew his blanket about his shoulders with a shrug. "Now listen," he said. "If one of your soldiers had approached a party of my soldiers and had killed all their horses, and so crippled them and escaped you would have made him a big captain. It is so. My young man is very brave. He did as he was told. You cannot come here and take my country—not yet. I have watched your advance and complained to your soldiers at White River. When I saw they did not go out and catch you as our Great Father has said they should do, I sent my young man to stop you. You will find your soldiers at the three forks of White River. Now go!"

And without another word, Red Cloud turned upon his heel and stalked away.

This time Gordon was glad enough to obey the injunction to "go." Three days later his little party filed in at the military camp on White River, and when, some time afterward, their boxes of freight had been recovered, not so much as a blanket or a pound of sugar had been taken by Red Cloud's Sioux. —Youth's Companion.

WITCHCRAFT SCHOOL IN PARIS.

Three Years Required to Learn the Secrets of the Black Art.

A school of a very curious order is to be opened in Paris to-day. Its founders offer to initiate whoever is possessed of the necessary dose of patience, and perhaps of credulity, into the mysteries of occultism, into the arcana of black magic. There are persons, they opine, even in these latter and skeptical days, who would like to follow in the footsteps of a Paracelsus or a Trismegistus, and for the benefit of these inquiring souls they have started a complete course of sorcery and witchcraft, of astrology and the other hermetic "sciences." It must be admitted that the advantages held out as the reward of those who attain to complete imitation are considerable. An inscription on the wall of the occultist school says that "the initiated, in virtue of the powers transmitted them by the masters, reign in heaven, command on earth and are feared in hades." A magician of this calibre would certainly occupy an enviable position, and be entitled to have no mean opinion of himself, so that it would not be just to scoff at the occultist professors unless by any chance they should fail to keep their promises.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that a magician is not made in a moment. Still, though the process of initiation extends over three years, the time expended will be allowed to be short, when the results arrived at are considered. The program of studies at the occultist school, which has thoughtfully been forwarded to me, gives full details of the three years' course. During the first year the student is made to acquire as much Hebrew as "will enable him to understand the books of the old alchemists." This is not all, but I am compelled to abridge. In his second year he dips into Sanscrit, exercises himself in hypnotism and somnambulism, takes a close look at spirit phenomena, and learns, doubtless, with growing interest and profit, "the practical adaptations of the various arts of divination." Finally, in his third year, he studies "the action of human thought on the invisible," and many other obscure matters, his comprehension of which is aided, it may be presumed, by his previous training. These successive stages accomplished, it is his own fault if he is not a full-fledged wizard. As the world might otherwise be ignorant of its greatest magicians, it might be mentioned that the founders of the occultist school are MM. Barlet, Papus and Sedir.—Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

Three Grand Opera Mules.

For the past eight years the salary list of the Metropolitan opera company has included the names of three mules. On the payroll they appear thus: "Calve, Carmen, Carmencita—mules." And they have earned nearly $1,000.

When Mme. Calve was about to make her first appearance in this country in "Carmen" she insisted that great care should be taken in the selection of the mules that form a conspicuous part of the gypsy outfit.

Mme. Calve said much depended upon the character and training of the mules, and she would take no chances in the matter. Finally she decided upon three animals that have ever since appeared regularly in the opera. Mme. Calve herself rehearsed the mules and christened them. They became great pets with the singers, and this summer Mme. Eames has invited them to pass their vacation at her country home.—New York World.

Some women, when a gown doesn't match their complexions, finds it easier to alter the complexion than the gown.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Keeping Weeds Cut Down—Remedy For the Oat Smut—Methods of Farming—Eradicating Wild Mustard—Some Dairy Hints—Etc., Etc.

Keeping Weeds Cut Down.

A writer in American gardening urges the importance of keeping weeds cut down as one measure in the war on insect pests. Many of the insects that infect field and garden crops live on the weeds that spring up in early spring until the cultivated crops come on. Of course if only one farmer in a community kept the weeds under subjection it would have small effect on the insects, but if there was a general policy of weed destruction many pests would be starved out.

Remedy For the Oat Smut.

Do not sow oats without treating them for the destruction of smut, if the smut has ever appeared on the farm or farms in the vicinity, and there are few places where it has not. The oat smut requires a stronger solution to kill it than wheat smut. The formula given for oats is one pound of bluestone or sulphate of copper, in eight gallons of water for eight bushels of oats, while the wheat formula uses same amount of sulphate of copper in ten gallons of water for ten bushels of wheat. The gain by using this preventive for smut is an increase of crop and an improvement in quality.

Methods of Farming.

There are many methods of farming, but in all countries the crops grown and the mode of cultivation depends upon the cost of labor. In Europe, where labor is cheap, owing to the employment of women and children in the fields, plants are grown closer together and are largely worked by hand. The intensive system is used on such farms because the farms are small. In this country the horse is used wherever a crop can be cultivated with its aid, but there is something to learn from Europe in increasing the crops by the judicious saving and use of manure. In some sections of Europe the ground is trenched and the trenches filled with manure. It requires a large amount of manure to trench a plot, but the crops will be large, correspondingly, and the land will bear several crops from a single application of manure. Only the valuable crops are so treated. It would not pay to trench for corn, but such crops as celery, peas, cabbages, lettuce, onions, or early crops of any kind, will pay, as they can be followed by later crops. Such experiments should not be overlooked, as but a single trench is necessary for making beds with several kinds of vegetables.

Eradicating Wild Mustard.

One of the worst weeds in many parts of the United States and Canada is the wild mustard. It is an annual and is spread entirely by seeds, and owing to the great vitality of the seeds themselves, it is a very difficult weed to eradicate. The seeds once in the ground live for years and continue to germinate as they are brought to the surface. If they are present in small amounts, hand pulling is the best method of eradication. When the field is badly infested, the ground should be harrowed or gang-plowed soon after harvest. As soon as the seeds have sprouted, cultivate thoroughly and at repeated intervals. Rib up with a double mold board plow late in the fall. Put in a hoed crop the following spring and cultivate thoroughly through the whole of the growing season. Cultivate and harrow after the crop is off and plow again with a double mold board plow. Sow the ground the next spring and seed with clover, pulling the weeds by hand out of the grain crop. After one or two crops of hay are cut, rotate again in the same way.

Some Dairy Hints.

At the dairy institute at Springfield, Professor Cooley told the members that:

The food does not affect the richness of the milk. You cannot tell by the looks of milk how rich it is.

We cannot afford to run cows on half time.

To get high-grade milk, brush the cows before milking, and it is advised by many that the udders be clipped.

Manage to have the cows come fresh, so as to maintain a uniform supply throughout the year.

It is claimed that summer silage will stop summer shrinkage.

Overalls should be clean. Don't have them stiffened with dairy starch.

Don't make a strainer do too much work. Have a fresh one for every ten or a dozen cows.

Cool the milk and keep it at a given temperature.

Care, cleanliness and cold are the three c's of milk production.

The German dairymen have a stall which seems nearly perfect. The platform is just the right length for the cow, and behind it is a deep ditch of six or eight inches with a ledge part way down, so that the cow in slipping off does not slip clear to the bottom. The cows soon learn to stand out of the ditch and keep perfectly clean.

Cultivating Peanuts.

If anyone desires to grow his own peanuts, they can do so by giving to any dry soil a thorough pulverization and fertilization with decomposed stable manure. Have the surface even, and plant about the time of planting beans, getting fresh unbaked nuts, which should be removed from the shell. Plant in hills from two and one-half to three feet apart, with two kernel to a hill, so as to insure at least one plant to every hill. The surplus can be transplanted. When they come up keep the land clean by hoeing. When they begin to run and show blossoms the vines and blossoms should be covered with earth, to a depth of about an inch, leaving the ends of the vines just out of the ground.

With good cultivation the vines will grow rapidly and the earthing process must be continued. They will continue to grow until frost comes, and then they should be lifted from the ground. Leave the nuts clinging to the vines, in which condition they must be thoroughly dried. Do not let them mould. With good culture and luck a quart may be gathered from a single plant. If the farmers' boys prefer to grow their own peanuts, there is no great difficulty attending the operation.—The Epitomist.

Intensive vs. Extensive Farming.

The successful farmer of the future must farm fewer acres and grow more per acre. Rotation of crops and diversified farming and stock raising are the best foundation for the success of the future farmer, and, as it costs no more to raise a well bred animal than it does to raise a scrub, better sell off the inferior stock, and in the future raise none but the very best to consume the crops raised. Fewer animals in number and better ones to consume the grain and grass raised on fewer acres is the road to success in these days of small margins and sharp competition. The writer has observed one great mistake made by many farmers. They undertake to do too much, so that they have not time to give growing crops proper attention at the right time.

Better drop off one or two things in which there is the least profit, and put more time on other crops that pay better. The successful farmer of the future will find that he can do well. I have had experience enough to know that in farming many things must be done at the right time to secure a good and profitable crop. If we would have our potato patch and growing corn do their best, the ground should be stirred as soon as dry enough after every rain that falls, forming a crust on the surface. Every ton of clover hay that a man sells off his farm robs it if about $8.20 worth of fertility; every ton of timothy hay that he hauls away robs it of about $5.48, and every ton of wheat, $7.75.

Hence it is evident to every man that if we grow clover and timothy for the market it is only a question of time when the best of farms will become unproductive. We must practice more intensive farming and less extensive if we make farming pay in the future. We must plant fewer acres and raise more to the acre. Wheat at 50 cents per bushel and twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, does not pay expenses. But if we can so farm as to raise thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre, then there would be some profit in raising 50-cent wheat. But the American farmer cannot afford to quit growing wheat if there be little or no profit in it, from the fact that we must rotate our crops in order to keep up the fertility of the soil.—M. Trussler, in Farmers' Guide.

Animal Food For Poultry.

This matter is discussed lucidly with reference to farm poultry in "Review of Bulletin," No. 171, as follows: It is desirable to feed poultry animal matter in some form. This has long been taught by practical feeders; but the exact effect of such feeding has never been shown so clearly as in experiments recently concluded by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In these tests 1,000 chicks and 170 ducklings have been grown to marketable size, and ninety hens and forty cockrels have been fed for lengthy periods; so that the evidence presented in Bulletin No. 171 has the weight of time and numbers. It all points in one direction: Toward superiority of rations containing animal food over those made up of grains alone. In no case has the reverse of this proven true, and in nearly all the trials the difference has been most noticeable. When the lack of mineral matter in an all-grain ration, as compared with one containing animal meal, is supplied by bone ash, the difference disappears or favors the grain ration; so far as chicks and laying hens are concerned. That is, it is the small amount of ash in the grain ration which makes this ration inferior to one containing animal meal, rather than a difference in quality of the protein.

Practically, this is of little importance, for, except under rare conditions like those surrounding these experiments, it would be easier, cheaper and better to use animal meal, meat scraps or cut bone to supplement a ration for fowls in confinement, than to burn the bones or to buy bone ash. Something to supplement the ash-poor grains they must have and it is simpler to give it in a natural form combined with valuable protein and fats, than to burn out the organic matter and give the ash only.

With ducks, however, even the addition of the bone ash did not make the grains a perfect feed. Ducks are naturally great lovers of small fish and frogs and snails and such forms of animal life found in their water excursions. Unless they have something to take the place of this animal matter they can not do their best.

In farm poultr feeding, where the birds have the range of orchard and pasture, of course they get animal food in the insects and worms and snails which they scratch for so vigorously; so grain may make up practically all the ration fed. The birds themselves will attend to the supply of animal feed.

SAC AND FOX'S NEW CHIEF.

Waw-Pa-Se-Kek Installed as Head of Tribe With Much Pompt.

With much pomp and several circumstances the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, who live on a reservation in Oklahoma when they are at home, installed a new chief into office recently, and they have not entirely recovered from the effects of it yet.

Waw-Pa-Se-Kek was chosen the new chief by the head medicine man, Ke-Wa-Nah, who said he had received the appointment from the Great Spirit. The old chief died several weeks ago and was buried yesterday, just before the new chief was declared the ruler of his tribe.

Waw-Pa-Se-Kek comes of an old line of warriors and he said that he needed the place in order to keep up the dignity of the family. He made a speech which greatly pleased the tribe. He said that he did not favor the Indians living on allotments and having to work, and he was going to Washington to see the great white father and have the allotment talk stopped. He said the Indians ought to be let alone by the whites. The new chief was installed with much ceremony.

Tuesday morning the Indians commenced to assemble at the dance grounds. By 10 o'clock about 1,000 had arrived. They were all dressed in gay colors. At noon the medicine men of the tribe assembled on the dance grounds and sang the death chant of the tribe after which the body of the dead chief was carried to the burial grounds and placed in a little house. Then the Indians assembled around a big kettle and drank of the sacred dog soup. In the meantime the new chief kept carefully in the background, in fact, he had been in the sweat lodge for the last three days sweating out all the impurities of being a common Indian. After dinner the Indians went into the council house, which was a large structure built of mud and straw, and there took up their position in a circle around the outer edge. When they were in place with the medicine men on the inside the chief appeared. He was rather weak from fatigue and loss of sleep. All of the medicine men cast their sacred otter skins at him and he fell down acting as if he were dead. Then the redskins began singing the medicine songs, during which they dragged the chief into the dancing circle outside. Once there he recovered and made a speech. Then the Indians engaged in a big dance which lasted until morning.

Besides falling heir to the chieftancy, Waw-Pa-Se-Kek also gets six squaws and fifteen children of the dead chief, which with his own three squaws and ten children and the numerous medicine men make quite a large official household.—Chicago Record.

What Struck Him Most.

A gentleman in this country has a confidential servant who has served in the army, and who completed his term of active service at the famous charge at Kassassin. Not long back his master was talking to him about the South African campaign, and led him on to say something about his own experiences on the field.

The man has special facility of speech, and it was not long before he began to describe Kassassin and his part in the battle—the long wait, the restrained impatience, the nerves tense, the bits jingling in the silence; then the advance, the trot, the gallop, the charge; then how the rider just ahead of him fell from his saddle and shot his own horse dead with the death grip of his fingers on his revolver as he dragged; and how the men's faces hardened at the sight and they set their teeth to win.

"And what struck you most when it was all over, and you looked back on it?" asked the master.

The servant paused for a moment's reflection, and then, with the most perfect simplicity, said:

"Well, sir, what struck me most forcibly was the bullets that missed me."—Cassell's Saturday Journday.

Pearls Are Enjoying Good Health.

It is interesting to know from a Chestnut street dealer in jewels that pearls are in particularly good health this summer. "Good health" is the expression of the dealer, and he meant it literally. "These gems are particularly liable to disease," he said. "Commercially, the health of a pearl refers to its lustre, and when it becomes dull, you may know that it is sick. Salt water is the only tonic that is known to be efficacious in such cases, and after being immersed in brine for several days, the gems will be found to be restored to their usual health. The summer months are usually hard on pearls, but this year, for some reason, there is very little illness among them."—Philadelphia Record.

The baldheaded man shines in society.

SHOES

That Stand on Their Own Bottoms

That is true literally and it is just as true metaphorically. Our shoes stand on their own bottoms. They rest on their well earned reputation. People know them. People like them. People buy them. People wear them.

We carry no shoes that must be bolstered up with clever names and elaborate advertising. We advertise our shoes to let the public know what we are doing, but our advertising is merely an incident. With some it is the whole thing. Without advertising some business would die. This is not that sort of a business.

For many years we have been shoeing the people of this bailiwick with unvarying satisfaction. Upon the record we have made the business stands. We maintain that record by maintaining the same high quality in our shoes and by keeping the prices down to the lowest safe point.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Big Lumber Operation.—The Linden Hall Lumber Company.

The Linden Hall Lumber Co., with sawmill at Linden Hall, Pa., and general office at Sunbury, Pa., is a corporation chartered in 1895 under the laws of Pennsylvania, succeeding to business formerly owned by Wm. Whitmer & Sons Co. and Meck & Nagle.

The capital stock of the Linden Hall Lumber Co. is principally owned by Wm, Whitmer & Sons Co., of Sunbury, Pa., and the management is conducted under their direction. The plant in addition to the new sawmill recently erected at Linden Hall, with capacity of 35,000 ft. per day, consists of logging railroad extending about 17 miles south into the timberlands of the Company. The product is carried by equipment consisting of two logging locomotives and a number of cars built especially for that purpose. From 80 to 100 men are employed in the woods and on the sawmill and railroad. The product during the past year amounted to 2,413,075 ft. of sawed lumber and about 10,021,516 lbs. of prop timber. In addition to this, a large amount of bark, pulpwood, &c., was manufactured and disposed of.

The new mill just erected by the Company gives them an increased capacity, and their product this year, is expected to exceed that of any previous year. The lumber from the operation is marketed to the wholesale trade by Wm. Whitmer & Sons Co.

The Old Way.

In the early years of the political history of this country it was customary to choose as the President the candidate getting the highest number of electoral votes and to make the candidate (usually of the opposite party) who got the second largest number of votes Vice President. This plan was adhered to until 1824, when the present system of popular vote for Presidential Electors was inaugurated.

Reduced Rates to Bellefonte.

For the Centre County Centennial at Bellefonte, Pa., July 25 and 26, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Bellefonte and return, at one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents.)

Tickets will be sold and good going July 24, 25, and 26, and to return until July 27, inclusive. july12-2t

Was Pastor Here

Rev. McClain Davis, several years ago pastor of the Centre Hall Presbyterian church, but of late connected with a church in Minneapolis, Minn., was married on June 25th, to Miss Bertha Amelia Smith, of that city. Rev. Davis is on a wedding tour with his bride through the east, and his many Centre Hall friends would be pleased to have them visit his former field of labor.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest	
July 1	73	51	clear.
" 2	77	51	clear.
" 3	87	62	part clou.
" 4	88	70	"
" 5	91	71	"
" 6	89	70	"
" 7	89	69	"
" 8	87	65	"
" 9	81	60	cloudy.
" 10	77	57	clear.
" 11	84	54	clear.

Rain: On 3, afternoon, .10 in.; on 4, afternoon, .29 in.; on 5, afternoon, .07 in; on 7, 4:10 to 4:35 p. m., .77 in., and at night .10 in.; on 8, afternoon, .04 in., at night .11 in.

On 11, at night, .15 inch.

Total rainfall in June, 3.70 inches.

MARRIED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Harry K. Condo, of Millheim, and Miss Pearl Runkle, of Centre Hall, Married.

Mr. Harry Kline Condo, of Millheim, and Miss Pearl Runkle, of Centre Hall, were united in wedlock on Wednesday, July 4th in New York City.

The marriage was a quietly arranged affair, and but few of the intimate friends of the happy couple were let into the secret, the announcement of which created a great surprise among the many friends of the bride and groom.

Miss Pearl was visiting with relatives in York, Pa., for several weeks. Her fiance followed her to that place, and together they started for New York City to have the knot tied which should make them one.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. A. Snyder, pastor of the German Reformed church, New York, at the church parsonage, on Wednesday evening, July 4th, at 6.30 o'clock. After a tour of sight seeing Mr. and Mrs. Condo left the city and spent their time taking in the attractions of Philadelphia, Camden, and Atlantic City, arriving at Centre Hall on Friday evening last, and then proceeding to the home of the groom's parents at Millheim, where they have since been located.

The bride is one of Centre Hall's bright and accomplished young ladies, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Runkle, Jr., who so efficiently preside over our town's famous hostelry, the Centre Hall House. She is an accomplished musician and her husband can well feel proud in having chosen one so well fitted to share his joys and cares through life. Mr. Condo is the son of former Sheriff and Mrs. John P. Condo, of Millheim. He is an energetic young man, and has been his father's assistant in the large mercantile business at Millheim, and lately a member of the firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Condo will reside permanently at Millheim for the present making their home with the parents of the groom.

No Horse Sale.

Farmers and horsemen in general will be greatly disappointed that the sale of a car load of fine Illinois horses advertised to take place at the Centre Hall hotel stables on Monday next, July 16th, has been canceled. The large posters had been sent out all over the country on Monday, when on Tuesday Landlord Runkle received the following telegram from Mr. Meyers, of Colvin Park, Ill., who was having the sale:

TRANSIT HOUSE, UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO, July 10.
TO WM. H. RUNKLE, JR.,
Centre Hall, Pa.

My wife is sick. Sold horses here. Withdraw all advertising and cancel date for horse sale at Centre Hall.
C. G. MEYERS.

Mr. Meyers will give the farmers and horsemen an opportunity to buy fine Illinois horse stock at a later day.

A Big Time at Milton.

The Thirteenth Annual Reunion of the Susquehanna District Association, K. G. E., will be held at Milton, on Labor Day, Sept. 3, 1900. This district includes many cities and towns in Central Pennsylvania, and the gathering this year already promises to eclipse all former occasions. A grand street parade in the afternoon will be a feature, and prizes will be awarded to Castles and Commanderies competing. Grand Castle officers and many others prominent in the order will be present.

Union Sunday School Picnic.

A committee appointed, composed of members from each Sunday school in the town, met last week and decided upon holding a union picnic on Thursday next, July 19th. Conley's grove, east of town, was the place selected for the picnic. Committees were appointed to further arrangements and provide entertainment for the day. Everybody is invited to attend.

Will Expend $35,000.

The Bellefonte Furnace company expects to put about $35,000 in improvements and repairs on their plant. Of this sum at least one-half will be required to defray the expenses of re-lining the furnace, a stupendous task which will take a small army of workmen at least six weeks to complete. For this work 200,000 fire-brick will be used.

Died Suddenly.

Mrs. Sarah Kelley, of Williamsport, was talking and joking with her son, Harry P. Kelley, one of the coal mine owners at Snow Shoe, last Wednesday night, when she suddenly dropped to the floor and expired. Heart failure was the cause. She was born in Howard, this county, and was aged 65 years. Five daughters and two sons survive.

Fine Concert.

The DeMoss Family, "Lyric Bards of America," 42 musical instruments used at each entertainment. Concert in the United Evangelical church, in Centre Hall, Thursday eve., July 12.

Pardon Refused.

The pardon board last week refused to grant pardons to James Cornelly, of Bellefonte, now serving a long sentence in the western penitentiary on the charge of arson.

DIED MONDAY MORNING.

Death Ends the Patient Sufferings of Mrs. Michael Decker.

The death of Mrs. Decker, the estimable wife of Mr. Michael Decker occurred at her home about two miles east of Centre Hall, on Monday morning, at about nine o'clock, after many months of patient suffering from various complaints.

The immediate cause of Mrs. Decker's death was due to a stroke of paralysis. About four weeks ago she had a paralytic stroke, from which she was confined to her bed for nearly three weeks. She showed great improvement, and for the past week was able to be up and around until Monday morning, when she suffered another stroke, and at once was rendered unconscious, and never regained consciousness, dying soon after. For several years Mrs. Decker has been a patient sufferer from various complaints, which at times compelled her to take to her bed for weeks.

Mrs. Decker's age was nearly 63 years. She was born in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county in 1837, her maiden name was Elizabeth Stahl, being the daughter of Jacob Stahl, dec'd, of that valley. She was one of a family of ten children, but early in life, with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, Pa., her home was made with an aunt, Mrs. Wasson, at Potters Mills, until she became the wife of Mr. Decker.

Mrs. Decker was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, who with the husband survive her. The children are, Mrs. W. O. Rearick, Centre Hall; Mrs. Hiram Lee, of Potters Mills; Miss Nannie, Frank, James and Morris, living at home with their parents.

The funeral will take place this, Thursday morning. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

Killed by Falling Bricks.

A serious accident occurred at the Bellefonte furnace recently, which resulted in fatal injuries to Michael Ward, and slight injuries to Hugh Hampton, both of Bellefonte. A force of men were tearing out the brick lining of the furnace preparatory to relining it. The men were just starting to work after the noon hour, and Ward and Hampton had begun at the bottom of the stack, when some brick became loosened from a mantle above, and fell, striking the men below. Ward had his skull fractured, left leg broken and injured internally. He was taken to the hospital at Lock Haven, where he died several days later. Hampton was struck on the breast by a brick, but soon recovered. Ward was a widower, and had two children. He was about 36 years of age.

Found Dead After the Storm.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Centre county on Saturday afternoon. There was a heavy rainfall and considerable damage was done. Lightning struck the farm house of James Gray, about a mile and a half from Milesburg. Mrs. Sarah McKinley, the mother of Mrs. Gray, was in the cellar when the bolt struck the house. After the occupants recovered from the shock search was made for Mrs. McKinley, and she was found sitting against a post dead. It is not thought she was struck, but died from fright. She was 65 years of age.

Great Peach Crop in Snyder County.

The peach crop, everywhere, will be more abundant than ever and prices low. In Snyder county, John F. Boyer, the leading scientific farmer of Snyder county, stated that he expected the largest peach crop in many years. He has 17,000 trees, and expects to gather 8000 baskets of mountain fruit from his orchards. He estimates the yield in the county at 100,000 bushels.

The Fourth in Centre Hall.

The Fourth of July was quietly celebrated in Centre Hall, without much banging or booming, although a gentle fusilade was kept up nearly all day. Many took in the celebrations at State College and Hecla Park. The Fourth was ushered in by the reports of anvils and cannon crackers, and on the evening of the Fourth, there was a profuse burning of powder.

Hand Lacerated by a Cracker.

Greeley Jordon, a young man residing at Colyer, had his hand badly torn and lacerated on the evening of the Fourth. He was holding a large cannon cracker in his hand, when it prematurely exploded, almost tearing his thumb off, besides bruising the entire hand. It will be some time before he will be able to use his hand again.

Moved Their Plant.

The Centre Hall Evaporating Co. has leased a part of the land on the corner of Grange Park, for their plant. The evaporator buildings were on the ground of Mr. Colyer, close to his stave mill, and this week were moved across the street into the park. A large additional building will be erected for the paring and operating house.

Select School.

The undersigned will begin a five-week's term of school at Spring Mills, on Monday, July 23. All the higher branches will be taught. Terms reasonable. J. H. KELLER, A. B.
july 12-2t

AN OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

The Death of Mr. George Floray Occurs Early This Morning.

Mr. George Floray, one of the oldest residents of Centre Hall, died at his home at the upper end of town about two o'clock this Thursday morning, after an illness dating back several months from a complication of diseases arising from a general breaking down of the system. Mr. Floray had been ailing for several years, but it was not until February last that his ailment became serious. His complaint was that of stomach trouble with an affection of the lungs. Since February he was confined to the house, and was not able to get around the town among his friends.

The deceased was born in Spring township, this county, June 10, 1835, making his age at the time of his death 65 years, 1 month and 2 days. In 1858 he was married to Miss Rebecca Fultz. With this union he was the father of four children, one of whom died in infancy. With the mother, the surviving ones are, William Floray, Mrs. Samuel Snyder, and Miss Gertrude Floray, all residing here. Mr. Floray was long a resident of Centre Hall. He filled several positions in boro offices, and was a life-long Democrat.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, meeting at the home of the deceased at 9.30 a. m. The services will be held in the United Evangelical church, of which he was a faithful and conscientious member. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Centre Hall.

Died in California.

David W. Keller, a native of this section, and well known here, died at his home in Los Angeles, California, on Sunday morning, July 1st, from heart disease. His illness was a short one, only for one day. He was aged about 54 years, and was the son of William Keller, deceased. He was born on the farm about one mile east of Centre Hall, but for fourteen years has been located in Los Angeles, where he was in the cigar and tobacco business. He is survived by two brothers, Peter F. Keller, of Centre Hall, and Dr. Wm. Keller, of Munson Station, Clearfield county. He leaves no family, his wife having died a number of years ago. The remains were interred by the side of his wife in Abilene, Kansas.

School Board Meeting.

The school board met on Tuesday evening of last week, to consider the election of teachers and to transact other business that might come before that body. There were five directors present, and four of these voted for the election of former County Commissioner James B. Strohm, of Centre Hill as teacher of the grammar school, the school successfully taught for two years by D. Wagner Geiss, who was not an applicant. The salary paid heretofore was $32 per month, but the board voted to increase it to $35. An election for principal has not yet been made. A meeting was to have been held on Tuesday evening, but no quorum was present.

Married in New Mexico.

Mr. James Smith, a native of this section of the state and known to many of our older residents, but for a number of years located near Chico, Mexico, where he is the owner of a large cattle ranch, was married recently to a lady in that section. Mr. Smith is a brother of Mrs. Andrew Gregg, dec'd.

A Preacher Suicides.

Rev. Louis Rosenberg, formerly pastor of the Lutheran congregrtion at Jersey Shore, committed suicide at Philadelphia last Saturday night by shooting himself in the head. Rev. Rosenberg attempted suicide at Jersey Shore by taking morphine, while he was the pastor of the church at that place.

Our Next Kick.

The population of Centre Hall, as the census just taken will surely show, will give us a figure near the thousand mark. With a steady proportionate increase by the next census in 1910, we can make a good strong kick with the powers that be for a government building and free postal delivery.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

Mrs. Isaac Shawver died at Pleasant Gap on Wednesday morning, from a dropsical complaint, aged about 65 years. She was the mother of a large family. The family resided in the settlement two miles west of Centre Hall until about a year ago. The funeral will take place Friday morning at Pleasant Gap.

New Sunday School.

A Sunday school was organized last Sunday afternoon by the residents two miles west of Centre Hall, in the Pine Stump school house. Rev. R. C. Crittendon was the organizer. John Heckman was elected superintendent, and Jacob Lee assistant superintendent,

Season is Later.

Potter township's grain and fruit seasons come about a week later than in other parts of the county, owing to the altitude, 1100 feet above sea level. Union county is from 10 to 15 days earlier, in this regard, than Penns valley.

Gable & Co., - - - Altoona.

MONDAY,

JULY 9th,

We will inaugurate our usual Semi-Annual Inventory Sale of Merchandise. It's sale intended to help us lighten our stocks before we take inventory.

As it is much easier to keep track of cash, than goods, we have cut the prices on the latter in order to convert as much of them as we can, into cash before stocktaking day arrives.

It means a saving of money to you to take advantage of the reduced prices that will prevail here during the Ten Days of this sale.

GABLE & CO.,

ALTOONA, PENNA.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

Every Ball

OF OUR

BINDER TWINE

Bears the Factory Ticket.

Don't buy inferior grades of twine —we have the best.

WANT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

500 dozen Eggs.
200 lbs. Chickens.
200 lbs. Side Meat.
And 5 Nice Hams.
May use a few Old Potatoes if brought in at once.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

On July 25 and 26

WE HAVE OUR

....COUNTY CENTENNIAL....

WE OFFER

20 Per Cent. Reduction

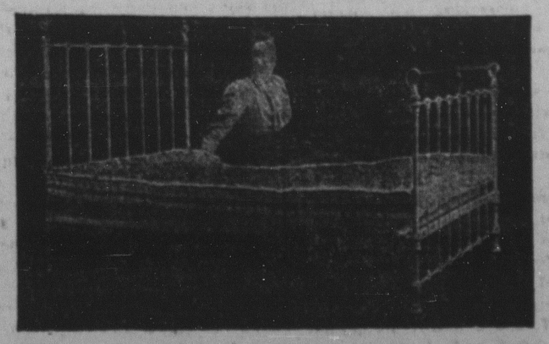
For Cash on Prices on Furniture from

July 20th to August 1st.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.

AT REDUCED PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.



For 60 days all Furniture, such as Lounges, Couches, Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Rockers, Springs, Mattresses, etc., will be sold at a great discount from the regular prices. Do you want a bargain?

JOHN SMITH & BRO., - SPRING MILLS.